

ASSESSMENT OF THE CHURCH STREET GRAVEYARD, MOBILE, ALABAMA



Chicora Research Contribution 566

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This study was funded by the City of Mobile and administered by the City's Architectural Engineering Department. Field investigations were conducted from August 29-30, 2015. Report production followed immediately afterwards.

The study was originally intended to only conduct a needs assessment of the monuments and ironwork in the Church Street Graveyard. Our inspection, however, revealed a series of concerns that expanded beyond the three-dimensional collections at the cemetery, incorporating maintenance practices and use of the cemetery. As a result, the scope of the study was expanded, although Chicora did not increase its charge to the City.

The Church Street Graveyard is Mobile's earliest extant cemetery, formally begun in 1820 and closed in 1898. Magnolia Cemetery, however, had begun by 1836. The cemetery was initially divided to create Catholic and Protestant sections, but was subsequently further divided to create a space for fraternal organizations as well as paupers, strangers, and enslaved African Americans.

A cemetery assessment is designed to help the cemetery caregivers to think about long-range preservation in a structured way, to better understand what is significant and why, and how it should be managed in order to preserve its historical significance and ensure the cemetery's preservation for future generations. Issues of access, security, landscape maintenance, and monuments are examined. Current conditions are detailed and recommendations are offered.

There was a flurry of preservation interest in the early to middle 1990s, but advocacy waned and it appears that the graveyard suffered from deferred maintenance and, just as often, inappropriate maintenance. It seems that maintenance has been limited to mowing and this

mowing has been aggressive, using equipment that is too large by crews that are untrained and lack adequate supervision.

This current assessment comes during renewed interest by the Mobile Mayor in promoting the area's tourism. The Church Street Graveyard could provide exceptional benefits to these efforts.

It is, however, critical that preservation issues in the cemetery be quickly and effectively addressed before additional deterioration takes place.

This assessment has identified five critical preservation issues at the two cemeteries.

First, maintenance must be improved. This means additional staff, additional time, use of the correct equipment (small mowers, light-weight nylon trimmers), and correct procedures (avoid the use of herbicide, remove all trash prior to every mowing, ensure supervision and accountability).

Second, the City must post regulatory signage at the cemetery entrance to ensure that it has control over the property. This involves expanding the rules and regulations within the Parks and Recreation Department, as well as minor modifications of the City's current ordinances.

Third, the City must eliminate improper use of the Church Street Graveyard by the homeless. Effectively, this means careful enforcement of existing rules and ordinances. The homeless must not be allowed to sleep in the cemetery, defecate in the cemetery, drink in the cemetery, or litter the cemetery. The Church Street Graveyard must be an inviting place for residents and visitors.

Fourth, the City must begin repairs on the 93 monuments identified as Priority 1 and 2 stones, as well as allocate funding for the phases repair of the remaining 152 stones. The longer these activities are delayed, the greater the cumulative damage and the higher the cost of repair.

Fifth, the City must also allocate funding for the repair of the ironwork in the Church Street Graveyard. The condition of this ironwork has dramatically declined since the first assessment in 1994. Today over a third of the fences are in poor condition, compared to just 11% in 1994. In 1994 nearly half of the fences were in good condition;

today only 21% are rated as good. For some fences all that is needed is careful caulking and painting. Many, however, require extensive brick foundation repairs, followed by the creation of “ghost” sections to provide structural stability, removal of bottom rails from the soil, and other repairs prior to painting.

We acknowledge that the recommendations will be costly. Nevertheless, the City of Mobile has deferred care for generations – it is now time to ensure that this last extant early Mobile cemetery is appropriately preserved for future generations.

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Introduction

This study examines the Church Street Graveyard in downtown Mobile, Alabama. The graveyard was created in 1820, although only 16 years later yet another burial ground was needed and Magnolia Cemetery was created further outside the spreading city limits. The cemetery was officially closed in 1898, although it has received several additional burials, all in the late twentieth century.

Historic Places in 1971, the cemetery suffered extensive damage during Marti Gras festivities and several preservation efforts were not particularly successful in developing an understanding of the cemetery's historic importance or requirements for long-term preservation care.

Chicora was initially contracted to conduct a stone-by-stone and ironwork assessment for conservation needs. As work

While placed on the National Register of

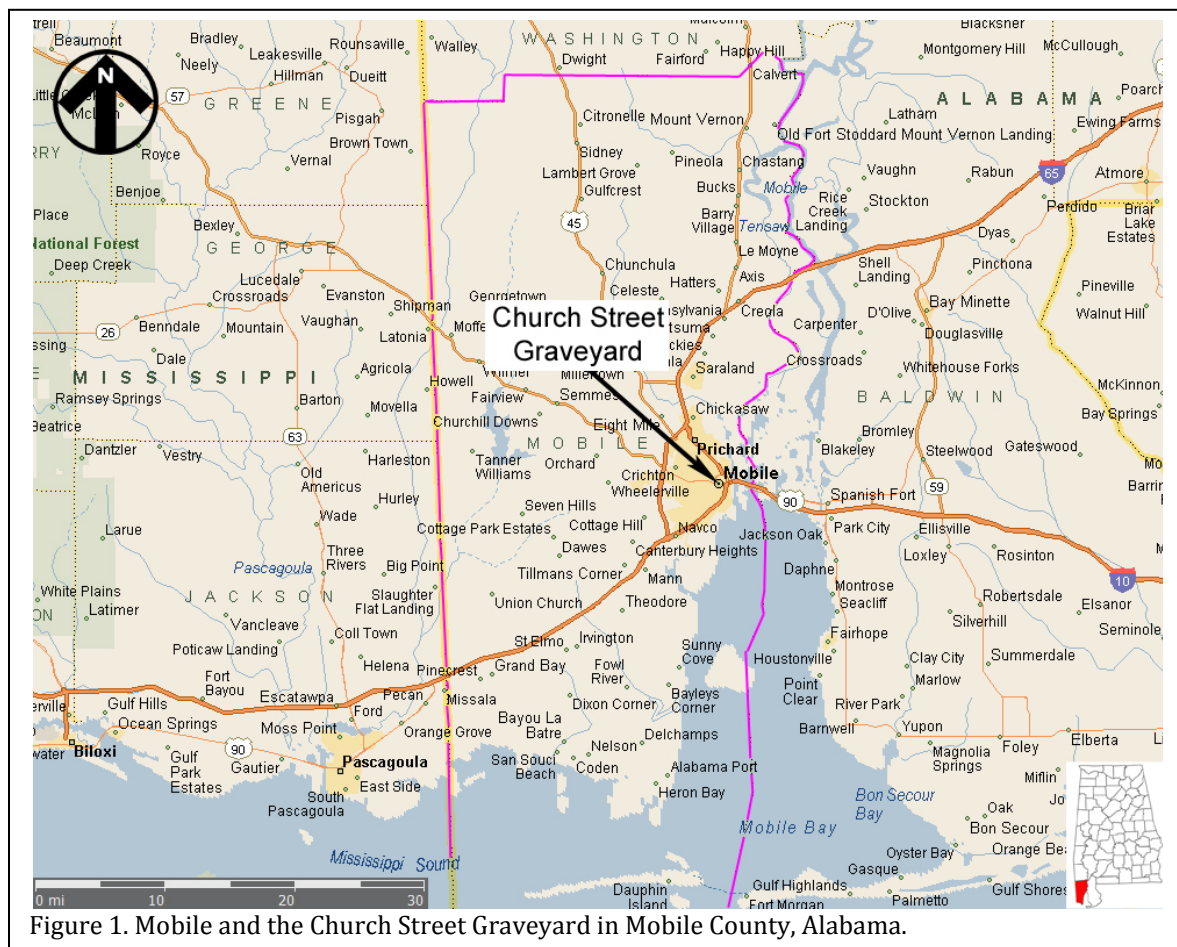




Figure 2. Aerial photograph (2015) of the Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, Alabama.

progressed, it became obvious that a variety of outside factors, including landscape maintenance practices and homelessness, were affecting the condition of the cemetery. As a result, the study morphed from strictly examining cemetery objects to offering what might be viewed as a reconnaissance assessment – brief comments on how maintenance activities could be improved in order to preserve and protect the graveyard.

The cemetery is identified by Mobile County as parcel R022906400010242 and is situated at the southern terminus of Scott Street, south of Government Street and south of the Mobile Public Library. Originally 4-acres and surrounded by a brick wall, the northwest corner was converted into a playground in the early twentieth century. That area is now essentially abandoned, although it is still owned by the City (Figure 2). It has been given the parcel number R022906400010242.001.

This introduction will briefly outline the project, explain good preservation practices, and explore a range of factors that affect long-term cemetery preservation.

The Project

This assessment was conducted on August 29-31, 2015 by the authors, Michael Trinkley and Debi Hacker. The work began with an introductory meeting with the contracting officer, Kim Hardin, Director, Architectural Engineering Department; Tighe Marston, Municipal Cemeteries Manager, Parks and Recreation Department; and Gloria Edwards, Operations and Cemetery Coordinator (which oversees the cemeteries). We also subsequently met with Mathew Capps, Deputy Director of Parks, which oversees the cemetery.

Before we completed our project we also met with representatives of the Historic Mobile

Preservation Society, which is working to reactive the Church Street Graveyard Preservation Foundation. Participating were Bob Allen, Erica McElhaney, and David and Simona Newell.

This document is not as detailed as a “comprehensive or master plan” since that was not the original intent of the project. However, it does provide a policy framework to guide preservation planning decisions. Our discussions incorporate issues of not only maintenance of the landscape, but also security, pedestrian and vehicular access, vandalism, and a very detailed assessment of monuments and fences that require conservation intervention.

The presence of a plan, at any level of detail, does not guarantee improvement. This document is a “road-map” for preservation issues, but it is incumbent on the City Council to not simply implement its recommendations, but to embrace them. All of the recommendations will require funding from the City of Mobile; moreover a long-term commitment is essential to ensure that progress is not wiped out by future neglect.

Why Preserve?

Preservationists may take the question “why preserve” for granted; yet it remains an important issue, especially in the current economic climate. It is useful to provide at least some brief discussion of why preservation of Mobile’s first cemetery is a worthwhile – even critical – goal for the city and its citizens.

Cemeteries are different from all other types of historic sites. Most fundamentally they contain the physical remains of past generations and are considered sacred, consecrated ground. The right to a decent burial has long been recognized in common law. So, too, is the duty to continue a cemetery once begun. Thus a municipality or other organization, by opening a cemetery, creates a duty through its officials to execute the trust and maintain the cemetery for the benefit of the public.

Cemeteries are also artistic sites, such as

a sculpture garden or outdoor museum, which contain a collection of three-dimensional artifacts. The monuments trace changes in both designs and social attitudes toward religious and moral views, death and eternity. They provide examples of the largely disappeared art of stone carving, illustrating numerous famous artisans. They are permanent collections, but must be considered finite and irreplaceable.

This is clearly stated in the City’s own website, which notes, “The gravestones are important in and of themselves” (www.cityofmobile.org/parks/churchstreetgraveyard.php#sthash.p1cLrtfS.dpuf). The site goes on to quote a previous expert at length regarding the artistry involved.

These collections are also archives, having the same value and importance to the community as any paper archives. They are storehouses of genealogical information that often cannot be identified through any other means. They provide information concerning both the individual and collective pasts.

Sometimes it is thought that once a genealogical assemblage of the cemetery is collated and published, archival concerns have been fulfilled. This is incorrect. Few such compilations include detailed photographs and full transcriptions, including verses – and none is present for the Church Street Graveyard.

In addition, part of this archive is the archaeological and bioanthropological information the cemetery contains – even if the burials are never excavated. The graves and tombs can provide information on mortuary behavior, such as the coffins and hardware chosen by relatives. The human remains can provide information on diet, disease, and burial practices – information that is available from no other source.

Cemeteries may also be scenic landscapes, similar to parks or open spaces, except they are much more. They are far more fragile and susceptible to damage and deterioration. As such they require distinctly

different care.

Thus, cemeteries are important social, historic, architectural, and archaeological artifacts. When there is little else physically remaining of a community's earliest history, there will often be a cemetery that provides a unique tie to the community's collective past that would otherwise be lost.

Beyond these ties to the community's history and the ethical responsibility of caregivers, the preservation of our past also has clear economic benefits to a community. These serve to dispel the argument that while history may be important, there are more pressing needs. History can, in fact, generate the economic stimulus to help address the other needs of a community.

Taking just a few examples from the numerous studies available:

- Historic preservation activities generate more than \$1.4 billion of economic activity in Texas each year.
- Rehabilitation of historic properties in Georgia during a five-year period created 7,550 jobs and \$201 million in earnings.
- Each dollar of Maryland's historic preservation tax credit leverages \$6.70 of economic activity within that State.
- In one year, direct and indirect expenditures by heritage tourists in Colorado reached \$3.1 billion.
- A New York state study found that prices of houses in historic districts are higher than those of similar houses outside historic districts.
- A detailed Massachusetts study found that heritage tourism travelers spend "considerably more" than other travelers and that most come from out of state, further accentuating the economic contribution of heritage tourism. The

study found that heritage tourists contributed an estimated \$2.5 billion annually over the 1998 through 2000 period. Considering both direct and multiplier effects, Massachusetts received annually from heritage tourism 53,000 jobs; \$1.2 billion in income; \$1.8 billion in gross state product; \$559 million in taxes (including \$301 million in state-local taxes); and annual in-state wealth creation of about \$1.5 billion.

We note that at the beginning of September Mayor Stimpson launched a "Tourism Initiative." The key components of his plan include the City's history, bolstering civic pride, and growth of visitor numbers. The Church Street Graveyard has an integral role to play in that effort – but the City must invest in the preservation and maintenance of the cemetery.

Thus, we see a broad range of reasons why we should be concerned about the preservation of the Church Street Graveyard. We argue, in fact, that the significance of cemetery preservation is actually greater than the sum of its parts.

Preservation Fundamentals

Preservation is not an especially difficult concept to grasp, although the key principles are not always clearly articulated. The fundamental concepts are well presented in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation (see Table 1).

This document reminds us – at least at a general level – of what caregivers need to be thinking about as they begin a cemetery preservation plan. Those responsible for the care Mobile's earliest remaining cemetery should be intimately familiar with the eight critical issues it outlines.

For example, all other factors being equal, a cemetery should be used as a cemetery. Until the caregivers are able to do what needs to be done, it is their responsibility to make certain that the site

is preserved – it must not be allowed to suffer damage under their watch.

Caregivers must work diligently to understand – and retain – the historic character of the cemetery. In other words, they must look at the cemetery with a new vision and ask themselves, “what gives this cemetery its unique, historical character?” Whatever it is, those undertaking its care and preservation become the guardians responsible for making certain those elements are protected and enhanced (whether they are particularly appealing to the caregivers or not).

Whatever conservation efforts are necessary must be done to the highest professional standards; these conservation efforts must be physically and visually compatible with the original materials; these conservation efforts must not seek to mislead the public into thinking that repairs are original work; and the conservation efforts must be documented for future generations. If the caregivers aren’t conservators, it is their responsibility as the stewards of the property to retain a conservator appropriately trained and subscribing to the Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice of the American Institute for Conservation (AIC). If volunteers are to be used, they must be thoroughly trained and carefully supervised to ensure that correct methods are used.

Table 1.
Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Preservation

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

The Secretary of the Interior reminds those responsible for the resources that each and every cemetery has evolved and represents different styles and forms. Few, if any, cemeteries are “frozen in time.”

It is the responsibility of care-givers to care for all of these modifications and not seek to create a “Disney-land” version of the cemetery, tearing out features that don’t fit into their concept of what the cemetery “ought” to look like.

Likewise, caregivers are reminded that there will be designs, monuments, and other features that characterize the cemetery – and the caregivers are responsible for identifying these items and ensuring their preservation. Caregivers must be circumspect in any modifications, ensuring that they are not destroying what they seek to protect (a problem with virtually all “restoration” efforts).

Before acting, those responsible for preservation are required as good and careful stewards to explore and evaluate the property, determining exactly what level of intervention – what level of conservation – what level of tree pruning – is actually necessary. And where it is necessary to introduce new materials – perhaps a pathway – into the cemetery, they must do their best to make certain these new elements are not only absolutely necessary, but also match the old elements in composition, design, color, and texture.

Where conservation treatments are necessary, the Secretary of the Interior tells stewards that they must be the gentlest possible. However phrased – less is more – think smart, not strong – caregivers have an obligation to make

certain that no harm comes to the resource while under their care. And again, one of the easiest ways to comply is to make certain that caregivers retain a conservator subscribing to the ethics and standards of the American Institute for Conservation.

Finally, the caregivers must also recognize that the cemetery is not just a collection of monuments and the associated landscape – the cemetery is also an archaeological resource. They must be constantly thinking about how their efforts – whether to repair a monument, put in a parking lot, or resurface a path – will affect the archaeological resources – archaeological resources that are the remains of people buried at the cemetery by their loved ones.

These are especially critical issues for Mobile’s Church Street Graveyard. The cemetery has been fighting gradual – and at times exponential – deterioration since at least the mid-twentieth century. Moreover, this deterioration has been exacerbated by uncontrolled visitation, exceedingly poor maintenance practices, failure to maintain the sanctity of the burial ground, and a significant lack of funding.



Figure 3. Church Street Graveyard, showing not only its beauty, but also its gradual deterioration.

The Cemetery Location, Setting, and Context

The cemetery, once outside the core of Mobile, is today on the southwestern edge of the Mobile Bay downtown area and shown on virtually every map produced for visitors, including the one widely distributed by the Mobile Bay Convention & Visitors Bureau (Figure 4).

To the north and northeast is the Mobile Public Library. Offices are found to the northwest. To the west is

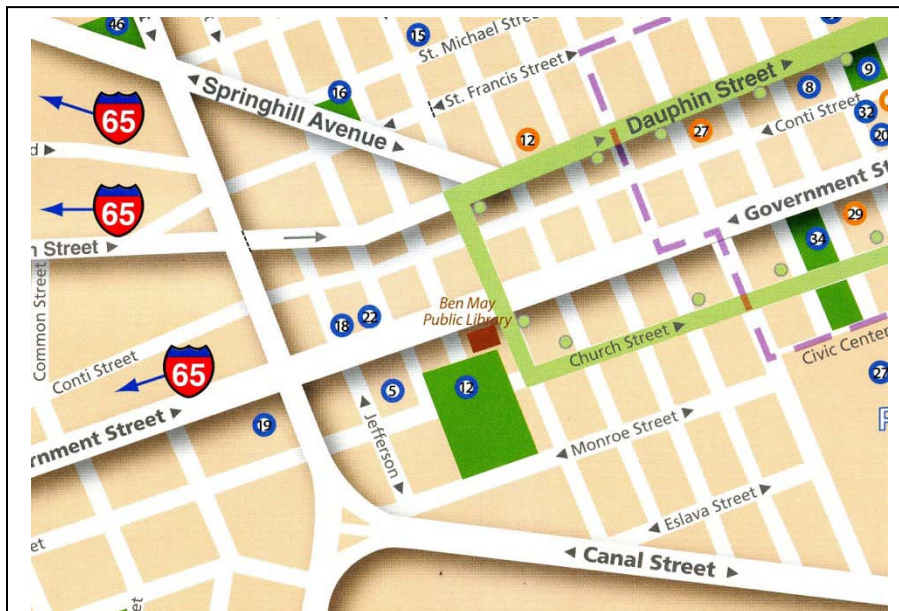


Figure 4. Mobile Bay Downtown Area, from a map produced by the Mobile Bay Convention & Visitors Bureau showing the Church Street Graveyard (blue circled 12).

the historic Big Zion AME Church. To the south are an ice plant (which dates back to at least the 1930s) and several new residences. Further south is low income housing. Consequently, the cemetery is situated in a mixed area that, while it does not necessarily promote the cemetery, does little to detract from it. The cemetery's isolation from the outside world is enhanced by its surrounding brick wall. This wall, however, is in poor condition and will soon require the City's attention.

The one exception is the library's heating and cooling plant which abuts the north wall of the cemetery. It creates a significant amount of noise which is intrusive to the cemetery's solace and tranquility. Sound is a character-defining quality of a historic site (Gunderlach 2007). While the Secretary of the Interior's Standards do not address the issue, tranquility in a graveyard is clearly a "distinctive feature." In addition, The Assessment of Adverse Effect found in 36 CFR 800.5(a)(2), includes "visual, atmospheric, or audible intrusions" as examples of adverse effects to historic properties. Moreover, 36 CFR 2.12 further defines audible intrusions as mechanical

or electrical equipment or machinery operating above 60 dB(A) at a distance of 50 feet or as an unreasonable noise to a "reasonably prudent person."

The new City of Mobile Urban Planning, Design and Economic Development Plan identifies the cemetery as being in the "Downtown Core and Riverfront." This is an area generally defined as within and surrounded by the Hank Aaron Loop. A large portion of the Downtown area falls within one of three recognized Historic Districts: the DeTonti Square Historic District, the Lower Dauphin Historic District, and the Church

Street East Historic District. The Church Street Graveyard falls within the last of these three. While the plan says it focuses on four key topics, one of which is "historical resources and cultural heritage" (EDSA 2009:ii) those terms are found in only one other location, when the African American Campground Neighborhood, is being discussed. Otherwise, there seems to be little focus on Mobile's extraordinary heritage. At a generic level the plan does observe that Mobile "has overly deferred maintenance of public amenities and infrastructure" (EDSA 2009:iii, 23) and this is a central theme in our discussions of the Graveyard.

Concerning the immediate cemetery area, the plan explains,

Church Street East is one of the three established National Historic Districts in Mobile's Downtown Core area. The entire Historic District covers approximately 169 acres and includes the southern portion of

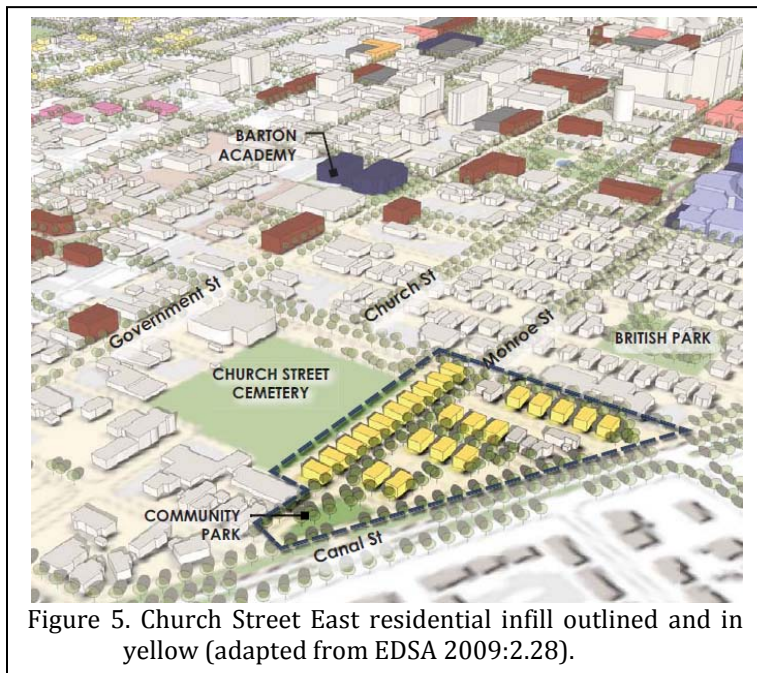


Figure 5. Church Street East residential infill outlined and in yellow (adapted from EDSA 2009:2.28).

the Hank Aaron Loop. . . . This area is predominately residential and includes the Church Street Cemetery where burials occurred as early as 1819. While there is a great residential collection in the area with buildings ranging in age from the 1820s to 1900, there are some vacant and underutilized lots south of the Church Street Cemetery that include the Ice House site (EDSA 2009:2.28).

It appears that the Housing Authority has already begun residential infill in the area at the south edge of the cemetery along Monroe Street (Figure 5).

Otherwise, the plan vaguely highlights the Church Street Graveyard as one of nine areas identified as a “community destination” that is “highlighted for improvement over the next 10 years” (EDSA 2009:2.70). We see no evidence, beyond the implementation of this study, that any efforts have been directed to the cemetery in the six years since the study’s completion.

There are no vehicular entrances to City Cemetery, which is fortuitous since graves are so numerous it would be hazardous to the property to operate even small all-terrain or golf cart type vehicles in the cemetery. The one pedestrian entrance is in the north wall.

The Church Street Graveyard, and most of Mobile, is found in the Alluvial-deltaic Plain of the Southern Coastal Plain. The area is also referred to as the Gulf Coast Flatwoods, a narrow region of nearly level terraces and delta deposits composed of Quaternary sands and clays. Beyond the urban area, there are better-drained lands that have been cleared for pasture or crops. Otherwise, the wet, sandy flats and broad depressions that are locally swampy are usually forested.

This is part of the Southern Mixed Forest. Climax vegetation is provided by medium-tall to tall forests of broadleaf deciduous and needleleaf evergreen trees. Much of the forests are composed of southern yellow pine species such as loblolly pine or shortleaf pine. Common associates include oak, hickory, sweetgum, blackgum, red maple, and winged elm. Understory vegetation may include a variety of grasses such as bluestem and panicums, along with dogwood, viburnum, yaupon, and numerous woody vines.

This vegetation has been interrupted by the urban landscape and today the cemetery contains a few specimens of oak and magnolia, with occasional crepe myrtles. The grass is a mix of centipede and broad-leaf weeds.

Elevations in the region range from sea level to about 30 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The cemetery is approximately 15 feet AMSL.

Surface geology consists of Quaternary quartz sand, shell fragments, silt, clay, muck, peat, and some Pliocene gravel.

It is only with some effort that the original rural nature of this cemetery may be appreciated. It was originally located beyond the city limits, probably in an area that was being cultivated or that was perhaps still vegetated.

In this study we have chosen to use the zip code designation (36602) rather than census tract since the zip codes provides a larger area, perhaps allowing a better perspective of social and economic conditions. There are just over a thousand individuals residing in the area, which is just under one-square mile.

Whites comprise 55.7% of the population in this area; African American account for 41.1%. Hispanics contribute a relatively modest 2.3%. Those living in this area are relatively old, with a median age of 49 years. They are also relatively well educated with 19.4% possessing an undergraduate degree (compared to 14% statewide) and 18% have an advanced degree (compared to 8% state-wide).

The area also consists of fairly wealthy individuals. The median individual worker income is \$47,868 (compared to \$26,840 in Alabama and \$30,376 nationwide). Mean household income is also significantly higher than Alabama at \$69,209, although it is lower than that for the United States as a whole (\$73,034). In the context of median and mean family income (\$103,214 and \$281,182 respectively), the area can be characterized as very wealth, exceeding both Alabama and United States median and mean family incomes.

There is, however, a very sharp division by race. While whites have a median household income of \$49,500 in the 36602 zip code area, African Americans have a median household income of only \$13,214 – far below that of Alabama and the nation. As a result, the poverty level is exceedingly high – over 34% compared to 18% in Alabama and 15% in the country as a whole.

As might be imagined, this wealth has resulted in a median value of owner-occupied homes being \$243,000, compared to the Alabama

median of only \$122,300. This reflects a 69% growth in value since 2000. While over 77% of the houses are occupied, only about 20% are owner occupied; the remainder is rental property.

Wealthy, well educated, older individuals tend to promote and support historic preservation efforts – and this is of course good for the long-term preservation of the cemetery. Nevertheless, this overview reveals that there is a significant disparity between predominately wealthy white and predominately poor African Americans in the downtown area.

Thus, it becomes critical that the preservation of the Church Street Graveyard not be viewed as an activity that promotes white history at the expense of the African American community. One solution would be to ensure the story of the enslaved African Americans buried at the cemetery is also told. Unfortunately, the portion of the cemetery where those individuals were interred has been cut-off from the cemetery years ago and has received virtually no care. This represents one of the potential challenges for preservation of this cemetery.

In 2014 Mobile had 493 full-time law enforcement officers and 260 civilian employees, representing 2.5 officers per 1,000 residents. However, the Church Street Graveyard is in Precinct 1 which has only 58 officers. Last year those officers responded to 55,300 calls (953 calls per officer). In contrast, Precinct 2 has 78 officers and they responded to only 38,000 calls (or 487 calls per officer). While there may other issues involved here, on the face these data suggest that the first precinct is very heavily worked.

We understand, however, that there is a Mounted Patrol Detail which is specifically assigned to work public parks within the central business district. They would be an exceptional source for periodic day time patrols of the cemetery.

Mobile's 2013 property crime rate (property crimes are most likely to affect cemeteries) is reported to be 52.77 per 1,000.

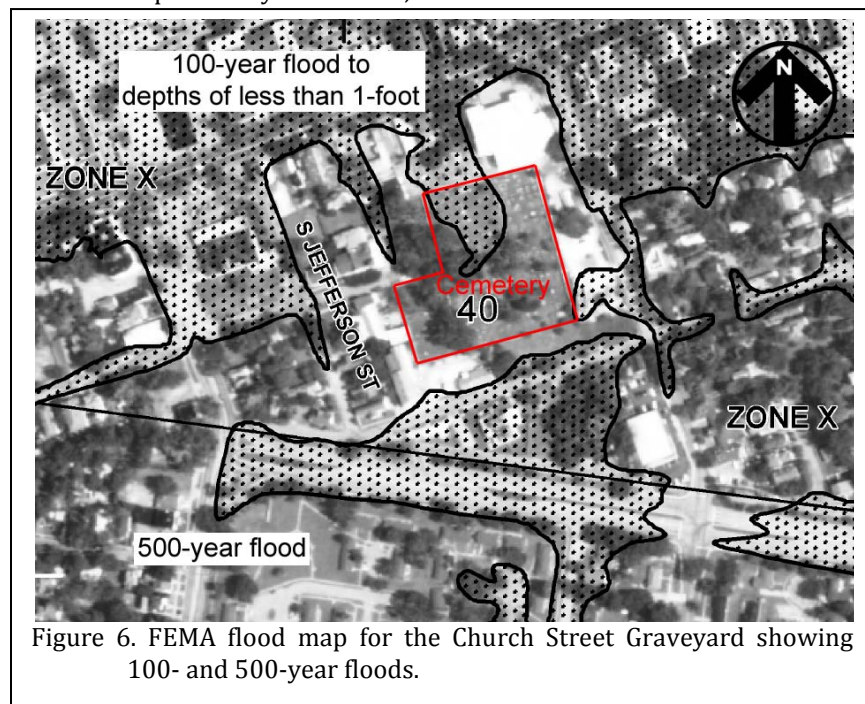
While these figures reflect a decrease, they are still dramatically higher than the 33.51 per 1,000 for Alabama as a whole (and this in turn is higher than the national average).

In the 2015 Point in Time survey of Mobile homeless, 534 homeless individuals were identified (10.8% of the state total). Based on the 2014 data, a large proportion of Mobile's homeless have a "chronic substance abuse problem" (statewide 21%), and a number are classified as "seriously mentally ill" (22% statewide).

The picture that emerges is a cemetery situated between two very different areas – one predominately white and wealthy and the other predominately African American and impoverished. Both crime and homelessness are significant issues for the long-term preservation of the Church Street Graveyard.

Factors Affecting the Landscape Character

As previously discussed, Mobile is in



Alabama's Coastal Plain. The topography, while overall rolling, is generally level.

Although the cemetery is identified as "Urban Land," the area may have been dominated by the well-drained, nearly level Benndale soils. These soils are low in organic matter and natural fertility. The surface layer is a dark gray sandy loam about 0.4 foot in depth overlying a light yellowish-brown sand to a depth of 0.9 foot. Below this is a yellowish-brown loam that grades into a yellowish-brown clay loam (Hickman and Owens 1980:11).

A portion of the cemetery is within the 100-year flood zone with depths of less than 1-foot and the entire cemetery is within the 500-year flood zone (Figure 6). While these seem like unlikely scenarios, it is important to remember that a 100-year flood has one chance in 100 of flooding in any given year. More significantly, since the flood comes to the cemetery from the north and the cemetery is surrounded by a brick wall, it will be very difficult to drain the cemetery once flooded. Vaults will likely be flooded and stones closest to the entrance are also most likely to suffer damage. Access to the cemetery will be difficult, likely delaying response. Therefore, flooding is a very real and significant hazard.

So, too, are hurricanes which brush or hit Alabama about once every 2.5 years. Direct hurricane hits occur about once every 7.5 years. Alabama has been affected by hurricanes 58 times in the past 143 years.

Figure 7 shows the flood potential for the cemetery during a Category 3 and Category 4 hurricane. Excluding rainfall, a Category 3 storm might not produce a storm surge that would affect

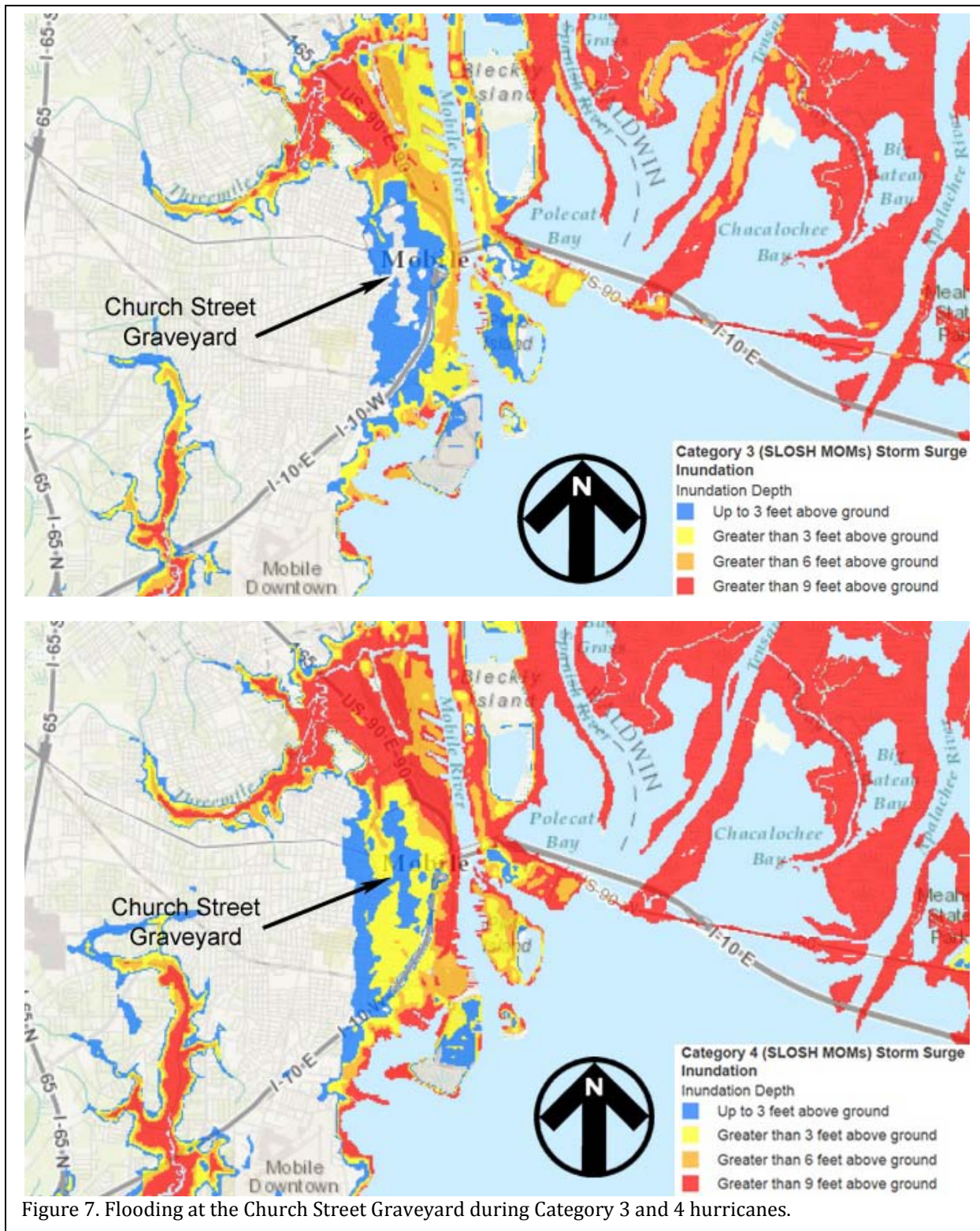
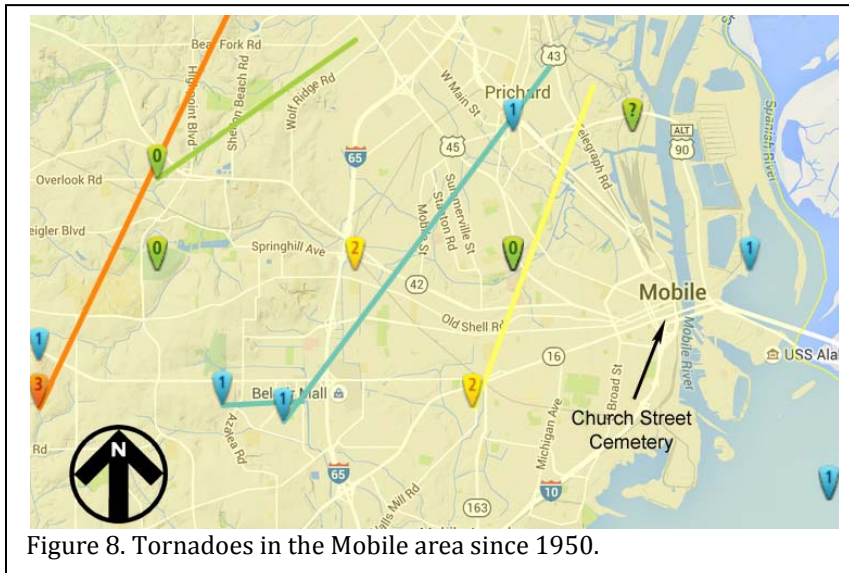
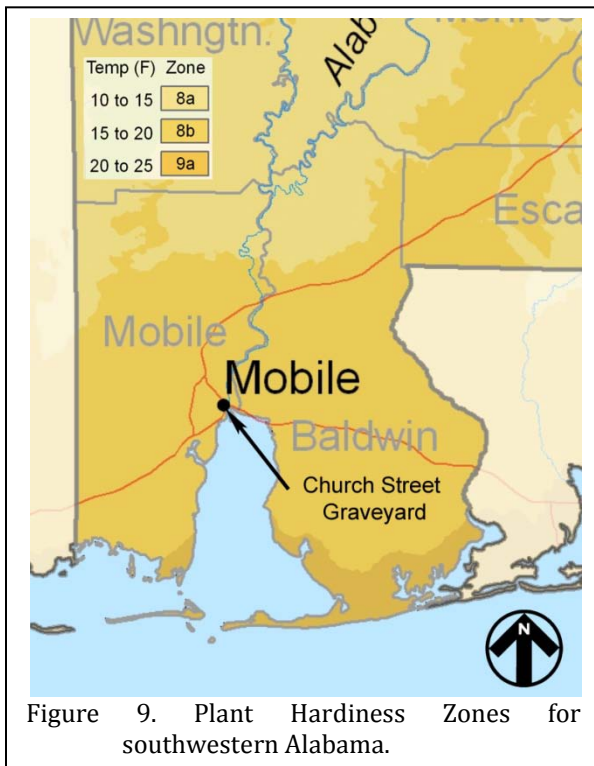


Figure 7. Flooding at the Church Street Graveyard during Category 3 and 4 hurricanes.



the cemetery; a Category 4 storm would almost certainly. These projections do not take into account a variety of factors that could result in much more significant flooding. Moreover, hurricanes result in significant damage from toppled trees and wind-blown debris.



Mobile is also susceptible to significant tornado events, even without the presence of a hurricane. Between 1950 and 2012 there have been 83 affecting Mobile County and Figure 8 shows those in the Mobile area. While none have occurred in the downtown area, they do represent a risk to the cemetery.

Mobile is characterized by mild winters, hot, humid summers, and abundant rainfall. Seasonal, and even daily, variations in humidity can be significant. The average annual relative humidity is 74%. The average annual temperature is 68°F. Winter temperatures range from the low 40s to the mid-60s, while the summer temperatures are in the high 60s and low 90s.

Typically abundant precipitation is distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but peaks slightly in midsummer or early spring, when it falls mostly during thunderstorms. The average annual precipitation is about 63 inches, although this year has been abnormally dry.

The area has an average growing season of about 300 days, although this will vary by specific location, with low areas often evidencing late frosts. Figure 9 shows that the cemetery is situated in Plant Hardiness Zone 8b, where the minimum temperatures are expected to be between 15 and 20°F. Since this “new” planting zone map was released, the zones have shifted even further northward, potentially placing Mobile in Zone 9a.

This is an area where a limited set of the Hot Climate Grasses, such as Bermuda, Bahia, Centipede, Carpet, St. Augustine, and Zoysia, perform best. The major limiting factors are the propensity for draught and the presence of sandy soils.

Administrative Issues

Both Mobile and the State of Alabama have ordinances and laws affecting cemeteries. Although most of the Mobile ordinances pertain to Magnolia Cemetery, there are several that apply more generally. For example, Section 12-8, Work to be done under supervision of superintendent, requires that “all work” done by lot owners or their representatives must be performed under the supervision of the superintendent or his representative. This is an especially important provision since some of the work performed in the Church Street Graveyard does not meet preservation standards.

In addition, Section 12-12, Duty of superintendent to protect grounds, etc., gives the superintendent authority to protect “the cemetery grounds and the trees, shrubs, flowers, ornaments, fences, gates, curbing, graves, grave stones, seats and other appendages” from “depredation,” as well as to “maintain good order in the cemetery.” While this stops short of providing police powers, it does clearly indicate that the City fathers intended the Superintendent to carefully and consistently maintain the cemetery, using whatever means necessary.

Mobile’s ordinances also make defacing tombs a criminal offence. Section 12-13 specifies that no one is allowed to “destroy, break down, mutilate or deface any tomb, grave, monument, fence or curb.”

In addition, the 1975 Code of Alabama, Section 13A-7-23.1 makes it a state crime (Class A misdemeanor) to injure, deface, remove, or destroy any tomb, monument, gravestone, fence, railing, curb, or any enclosure. If in the process of damaging tombs, human skeletal material is also damaged, the violation becomes a Class C felony.

This law also requires individuals who seek to restore, preserve, or relocate human burial remains, or otherwise disturb a burial place, to obtain a permit from the Alabama Historical Commission. The Commission has defined preservation as “cleaning/repairing grave

markers; removing heavy vegetation removing/erecting fences; [or] any ground disturbing activity” (Alabama Historical Commission n.d. b:10-11). While the Commission has no enforcement power, obtaining a permit does insulate those undertaking projects from criminal liability.

Like most cities, Mobile has a variety of laws to protect the public and ensure good order. While homelessness itself is not against the law, there are activities that the homeless may engage in which are against the law.

For example, Section 41-5 prohibits loitering in parks “when the object of such loitering or congregating is patently for the purpose of doing mischief by creating unnecessary noises, using obscene language, telling indecent stories or using the parks and playgrounds contrary to the use for which they were intended.” Section 39-131 defined loitering as “remaining idle in essentially one (1) place and shall include the concepts of spending time idly, loafing or walking about aimlessly.”

Section 39-9 addresses loitering and prowling, with the later defined as occurring “at a time or in a manner not usual for law abiding individuals, under circumstances that warrant a justifiable and reasonable alarm or immediate concern for the safety of persons or property in the vicinity.”

Section 49-2 provides the police with authority to direct loiters to move on.

Section 39-71 and 72 deal with trespass as well as malicious injury to any “real or personal property of whatsoever kind or nature, whether publicly or privately owned” which would also cover damage to the cemetery.

Section 30-12 specifically defines alcohol free zones within the city, itemizing Bienville Square Park, Cathedral Square Park, and Mardi Gras Park. We strongly recommend that the Church Street Graveyard be added as an alcohol free zone. We note that Section 12-63, referencing

Magnolia Cemetery, specifically prohibits the use of “profane, indecent or vulgar language within its enclosure or [for individuals to] come within its limits in a state of intoxication.” A similar ordinance should be enacted for the Church Street Graveyard.

extended to cover any public cemetery.

Section 39-34 covers a range of drunken behaviors, including “boisterous, noisy, disorderly or indecent conduct, or by rude and profane language, or by staggering, falling or sleeping,” in “any public place.”

Section 39-112 covers indecent acts and behaviors, which seems to include such actions as defecation in the cemetery.

We itemize these provisions to emphasize that the City of Mobile has a wide range of existing ordinances that can be used to ensure the peace and tranquility of the Church Street Cemetery. For these laws to be effective, however, it is critical that they be enforced – and that requires a police presence on an intermittent, but regular, basis.

In a subsequent section we propose a few additional rules specific to the Church Street Cemetery.

Recommendations

- Caregivers should carefully review the Secretary of Interior Standards, focusing on a fuller understanding of how daily operations may affect the long-term preservation of the cemetery. Based on this review adjustments should be made to current policies and procedures. A presentation should then be prepared for the City Council.
- Section 30-12 of the City of Mobile Municipal Code should have the Church Street Graveyard included as an alcohol free zone.
- Section 12-63 of the City of Mobile Municipal Code, which currently applies only to Magnolia Cemetery, should be

Historic Synopsis

There are several brief histories of the Church Street Graveyard, including Nelson and Nelson (1963) and Sledge and Hagler (2002). Neither, however, is comprehensive. While this synopsis draws heavily on these earlier studies, it also adds new materials that may help better trace the development and activities at the cemetery. Nevertheless, this study is by no means comprehensive. Certainly the cemetery warrants a more exhaustive investigation.

Nineteenth Century

The burying ground was conveyed by William E. and Joshua F. Kennedy to the Mayor and Aldermen of Mobile on May 31, 1820 for \$20 (Mobile County Register of Deeds, DB C, pg. 376). Hamilton (1897:396), however, claims the property cost \$140, suggesting the need for additional research. The cemetery was laid out measuring 417.5 feet on a side (4.002 acres) The plat (Figure 10) shows the property divided into two sections east-west, each section having its own gate off the Choctaw Road. Nelson and Nelson (1963:2) state that the north section was for Catholics, the south half for Protestants. Each section contained 10 rows, with $14\frac{1}{2}$ lots per row. Each lot appears to measure about 16 feet square.

William was born in Philadelphia in 1769, Joshua in Fairfield District of South Carolina in 1777. Their parents were Dr. Joseph P. Kennedy and Mary Dicks. They apparently moved to Mobile when it was still under Spanish control and acquired a large acreage (*Mobile Register*, June 17, 1773, pg. 54; April 4, 1782, pg. 114). William practiced medicine, in 1807 living in the "old parsonage at Mobile" (*Mobile Register*,

June 15, 1771, pg. 3). Joshua lived in a house occupying the block of St. Louis, St. Anthony, Franklin, and Hamilton streets (*Mobile Register*, April 4, 1782, pg. 114).

It wasn't until 1813 that Mobile came under the United States flag. Just a few years later in 1817 William Kennedy was one of signers of a petition to Congress seeking clarification of their Spanish land grants on the Mobile River (Territorial Papers of the United States, vol. 6, pg. 729). In 1819 Mobile was incorporated into the new state of Alabama with nearly a third of the residents enslaved African Americans (Sledge and Hagler 2002:7).

The 1830 federal census reported that Joshua had a household of 14 individuals. William died in 1825 and was buried in Magnolia

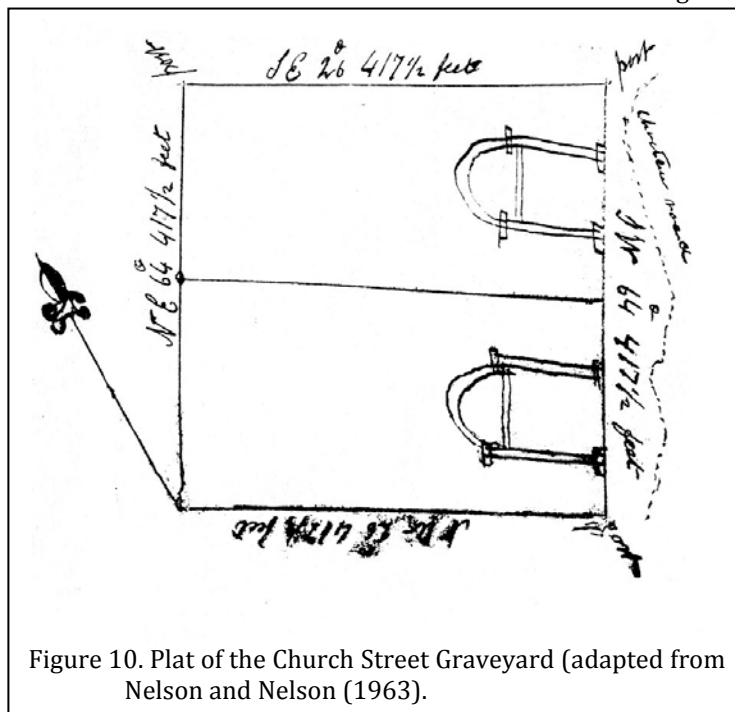


Figure 10. Plat of the Church Street Graveyard (adapted from Nelson and Nelson (1963).

Cemetery. Joshua died in 1838 and was buried in a family tomb at what is today the corner of Spring Hill Avenue and Julia Street (*Mobile Register*, April 4, 1982, pg. 114). In 1907 he was moved to Magnolia Cemetery.

Much has been made of the cemetery being laid out differently than the streets. Nelson and Nelson report that “the surveyor at the time used magnetic north bearings paying no attention to the compass declination from ‘true North’, which was used in laying out the streets” (Nelson and Nelson 1963:1; see also Sledge and Hagler 2002:12). The difference between the streets (presumably laid out using true north) and the cemetery (presumably laid out using magnetic north) is about 6°. NOAA reports that in 1818 the magnetic declination in Mobile was about 7.5° east of north, so the story may be true.

Almost immediately an ordinance was enacted by the Mayor and Aldermen “to regulate the Burying Grounds” (*Mobile Gazette and Commercial Advertiser*, July 13, 1820, pg. 1). The provisions were quite detailed. From July 1, 1821 on it would be illegal to bury anyone within the City at any place other than the “the ground recently surveyed.” The ordinance appointed a Sexton whose duty it was “to take care that the fences be not injured, and that the Tombs and sepulchral Monuments be not damaged or defaced.” The Sexton was responsible for digging all graves to a depth of not less than 5 feet, provide a “good & sufficient” hearse, and attend all funerals. For these services he was allowed to charge \$7, except in the case of paupers or slaves, in which cases a charge of only \$4 was allowed.

The Sexton could be fined should he dig graves shallower than 5 feet or if he failed to follow the plan laid out for the cemetery.

Owners of plots could fence them and plant trees or shrubs, but only in conformity to any regulations that might be enacted. Those neglecting or refusing to follow regulations were liable to fines of \$5 to \$20.

Anyone “who shall willfully, or knowingly

pull down, destroy, or injure the fence to said ground, or any part thereof, or shall pull down, destroy, mutilate, or deface any sepulchral monument in the said burying ground, or shall cut down, bark, or in any manner injure any trees or shrubs, planted in or about the said ground” would also be fined up to \$50. Slaves found guilty of such actions would be punished by “whipping not exceeding 25 lashes.”

In addition, any fines collected would be split between the City and the individual reporting the offence – providing a clear inducement.

Sledge and Hagler (2002:12) report that it wasn’t until 1821 that the City contracted with P.H. Hobart to build a 6-foot high plank fence for \$450. This was Peter H. Hobart who is found in the 1816 resident list for Mobile. His will, dated 1827 and probated in 1828, suggests that he may have been an architect or contractor and at the time of his death he was under contract to build the Mobile County courthouse (Mobile County Probate Court, Wills, vol. 1, pg. 142). Hamilton (1897:351) identifies him as a mill owner who was born in Vermont, moving south to marry a Creole. Regardless, we presume the ordinance passed in 1820 was referencing a fence already contemplated.

By 1830 it is reported that the fence was dilapidated and the City contacted with a Mr. Quigley to replace it with a brick wall (Sledge and Hagler 2002:12). This is certainly the William Quigley found in the 1830 federal census with a family of five free whites. He had died by 1836 and is buried in the Church Street Graveyard (R19, L112). The 1860 census lists Stephen B. Quigley, probably William’s son. He is listed as a brick maker with over \$37,000 in real estate and \$32,000 in personal estate.

Also by 1830 Sledge and Hagler (2002:13) report that the Committee on Sexton’s Record of the Grave Yard found conditions “imperfect,” noting “weeds and bushes” and recommending that city convicts be used to clean out the vegetation. By 1838 there is a map showing the cemetery and its division into three



Figure 11. Portion of the 1835 LaTourrette Map of the City of Mobile.

parts: one for Protestants, another for Catholics, and a third for "Strangers" (Figure 11). It is not clear when the original divisions changed.

It is surprising that neither of the Kennedy's were buried in the cemetery they sold the city, but accounts suggest the tract was being rapidly filled. Sledge and Hagler (2002:13) report that many graves were from Campo Santo burial ground (see Hamilton 1897:335 for a brief discussion of this cemetery and the reported removal of graves). Moreover, the City's numerous Yellow Fever epidemics resulted in many graves. While Sledge and Hagler (2002:13) mention epidemics in 1819 and 1825, La Roche (1855:541) itemizes only those of 1839, 1842, 1844, 1847, and 1853, resulting in the combined deaths of 2,072 individuals. Nearby New Orleans, however, reported outbreaks in 1817, 1819, 1820, 1822, 1829, and 1832, so it seems likely that the early dates reported for Mobile are reasonable. Hamilton reports outbreaks in 1704, 1805, and 1820 (Hamilton 1897:55, 303, 396).

Only 16 years after the acquisition of the Church Street Graveyard, often called the New Graveyard to distinguish it from Campo Santo, the City recognized the need for yet another burial ground and purchased the acreage that would become Magnolia Cemetery. At first, however, it became known as the "New Graveyard," relegating the Church Street burial ground to being called the "Old Graveyard."

Sledge and Hagler (2002:18) have found evidence that in 1847 the City allowed several groups, including the Freemasons, Odd Fellows, First Volunteer Regiment, and local firemen free burial plots in the southwest corner of the cemetery – in an area that was at some point cut off and designated for strangers.

The First Volunteer Regiment (1st Regiment of Alabama Volunteers) was formed the year before in Mobile to fight in the Mexican War, serving from June 1846 to May 1847 (Robarts 1887:39). During its eleven months of service, the 1st Alabama lost only one man in battle but 150 died from disease. Their inclusion was no doubt the result of patriotic zeal. The reason fraternal organizations were included is not so clear.

In 1848 Sledge and Hagler (2002:18) report that a new gate was added to the north wall, at the terminus of Scott Avenue (cf. Nelson and Nelson 1963:2 who claim the north gate wasn't opened until the early 1900s). There is no mention of the earlier two gates in the east wall.

In 1859 the Committee on Public Grounds and Property issued a notice to Mobile's citizens that they had begun efforts to repair and beautifying the "Old Graveyard," requesting that "those owning lots therein to aid them in this effort, but repairing their respective plats of ground and placing them in a condition worthy of the object intended." Those failing to do so were warned, "that none hereafter may feel aggrieved by any improvements that the Committee may feel necessitated to make" (*Mobile Register*, June 8,

1859, pg. 3).

In 1865 there was another outcry about the condition of the cemetery. In 1869 fifty owners of lots in the burial ground complained to the City about the “dilapidated and tumbled down condition of the walls” (quoted in Sledge and Hagler 2002:18).

There are two plans from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company that provide clues about the Church Street Cemetery. The first, showing only the east half of the cemetery, dates from 1885 (Figure 12).

This plan shows the development of the City around the cemetery, with some large dwellings to the north. To the south, however, are only structures identified on the map as “Negro Shanties,” indicating the development of a poor, free black neighborhood.

The cemetery wall is identified as brick and it was, at the time, 5-feet in height. There are only two entrances shown – both along the east wall. One is at Church Street, the other at the end of an alley running off S. Wilkinson Street. This is in conformity with the original entrances created in 1820. There is no entrance at Scott Street, which has been reported from 1848. Either this entrance was never created or, alternatively, it was subsequently closed.

A second plan was prepared in 1891, this time showing three-quarters of the cemetery (Figure 13). The fence is still 5-feet in height and there are still only two entrances – both on the east wall. The neighborhood had not improved and “Negro Shanties” dominated the southern landscape as the City pressed in on the cemetery.

In 1898 the City officially closed the cemetery to future burials, relying on Magnolia Cemetery for future interments (Nelson and Nelson 1963:2; Sledge and Hagler 2002:18). We’ll see, however, that the closing the graveyard was incomplete and additional burials were allowed when politically expedient.

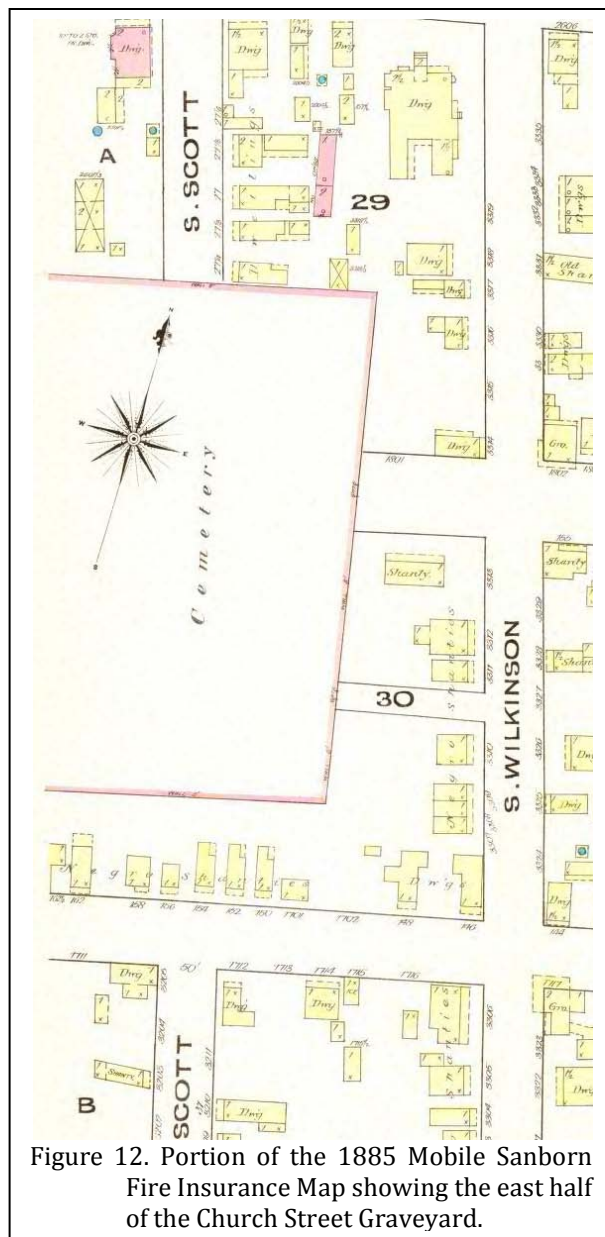


Figure 12. Portion of the 1885 Mobile Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the east half of the Church Street Graveyard.

Nevertheless, the position of “Keeper of Church Street Cemetery” (distinct from the City Sexton) continued to be filled. At least as late as 1906 G.W. Davis was elected to the position (*Montgomery Advertiser*, March 20, 1906, pg. 9). According to the 1910 federal census, this was George W. Davis, a 68 year old farm owner and operator living outside of town on the Mobile Road.

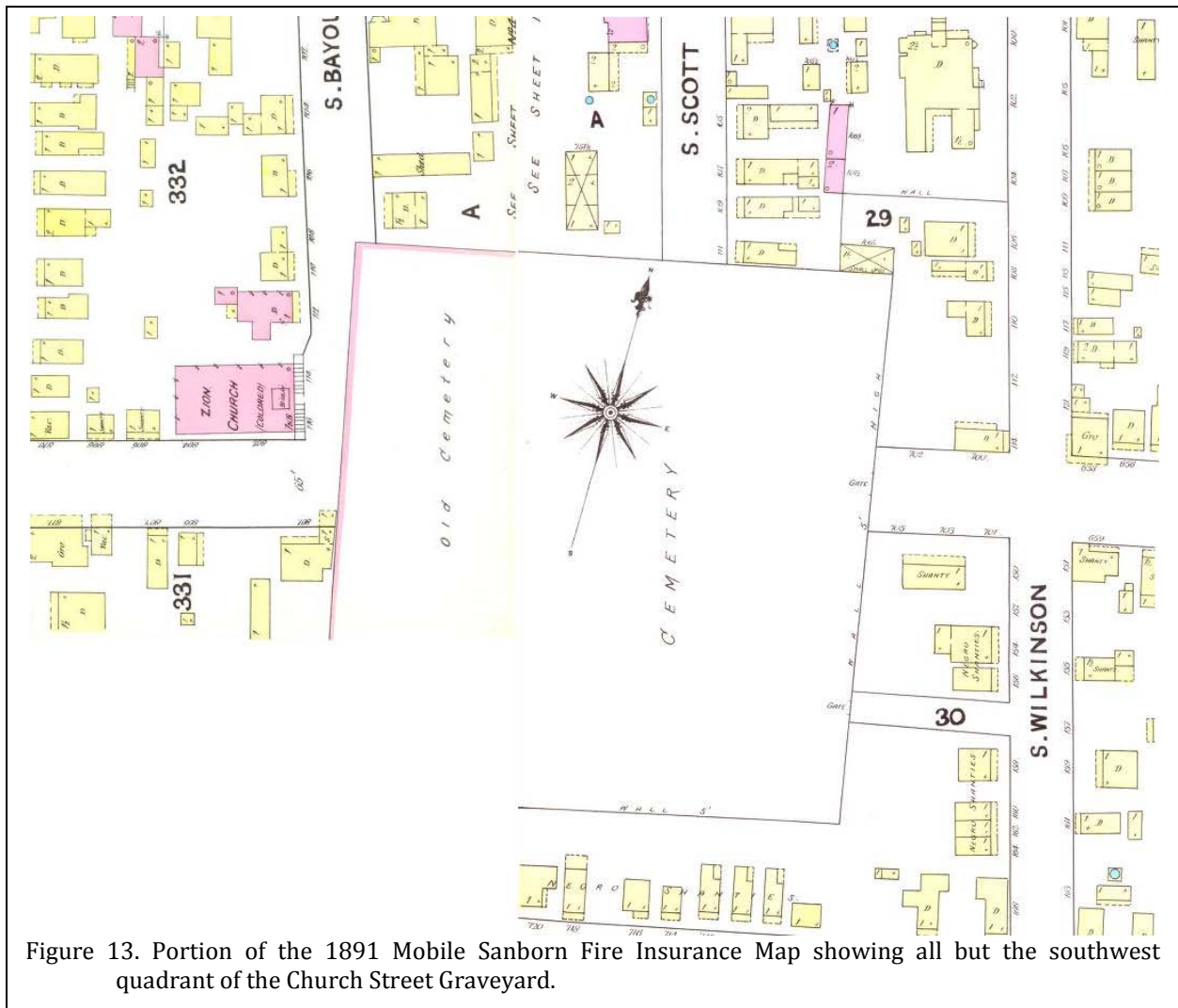


Figure 13. Portion of the 1891 Mobile Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing all but the southwest quadrant of the Church Street Graveyard.

Early Twentieth Century

In 1910 the Montgomery paper reported that vandalism was found in Mobile's Church Street Cemetery. A vault had been "desecrated by being torn down in part and a metallic case containing the corpse of a man who had lain undisturbed for thirty years was hauled to the surface and broken into" (*Montgomery Advertiser*, March 16, 1910, pg. 2). The glass face plate was broken and the shroud had been pulled off the corpse and "strewn on the ground."

This may have to some degree served as

the impetus for the formation of the Old Graveyard Association of Mobile on March 29, 1910 by Peter J. Hamilton (Sledge and Hagler 2002:19). Apparently portions of the wall were rebuilt and it was a result of this "preservation effort" that graves from the paupers and veterans were removed to Magnolia Cemetery, making way for a playground. This was not an isolated situation as municipalities were beginning to take more seriously the need for such amenities (see, for example, *Montgomery Advertiser*, March 17, 1910, pg. 9).

It is also interesting that by this time those caring for cemeteries were coming to

recognize that municipal cemeteries presented their own sets of problems,

City owned cemeteries create the impression that they will be always well cared for, because people will always be there to pay the necessary taxes. This is a false position. The country is filled with examples of city and town owned graveyards which receive little or no care. It costs money to maintain lawns, and particularly it costs most money, usually, to hire labor on public work than it does from private funds. The tax burdens of the future are going to be sufficient for those days, without inheriting accumulated burdens. Human nature is such that it is folly to expect the citizens of a century from now to cheerfully keep up old graveyards. Rather, they will consent to those areas being turned into parks; or far worse (Wyrick 1917:272)

This was already proving the case in Mobile.

Sledge and Hagler (2002:19) report that it was during this period of "restoration" that brick plot walls and fences were removed to open views and, probably, allow easier mowing. This reflects the influence of Andrew Downing and Adolph Strauch during the last half of the nineteenth century. Downing was vehemently opposed to the trappings of success and wealth, such as fences, in cemeteries. He commented, "the exhibitions of ironmongery, in the shape of vulgar iron railings, posts and chains, balustrades, etc., all belonging properly to the front-door steps and areas of Broadway and Chestnut-street [in Philadelphia], and for the most part barbarous and cockneyish in their forms, are totally out of keeping with the aspect of nature, the repose, and the seclusion of a rural cemetery" (quoted in Sloane 1991:88). Strauch's views did not necessarily have an immediate impact and the quantity of ironwork in

cemeteries increased during the second half of the nineteenth century as Americans of wealth dramatically increased ostentatious displays in cemeteries.

Nevertheless, by the early twentieth century Superintendents of cemeteries were in agreement that, "fences, hedges, embankments or any other kind of lot enclosures should be prohibited" (Eurick 1917:274). This, of course, also includes granite or marble coping or curbs around plots. In fact, the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents promulgated suggested rules that included, "no iron or wire work and no seats of vases will be allowed on lots," and "no coping nor any kind of enclosure will be permitted" (Association of American Cemetery Superintendents 1917:64).

As a result of the decision to create a playground, the pauper and veteran burials were presumably moved to Magnolia Cemetery, the wall was torn down and rebuilt to exclude the northwest corner of the cemetery. How long the playground remained has not been determined, although Nelson and Nelson comment that "it has not been in operation for many years" and the area needed cleaning as it was "no credit to the City at the present time (Nelson and Nelson 1963:3). Fifty years later the area still has not been cleaned and it still remains "no credit to the City."

How thoroughly bodies were removed – if indeed they were removed – is uncertain. Given the time period and the fact that those in this section had no family to ensure their care, it seems entirely possible that many remains are still present.

Sledge and Hagler (2002:20) report that as early as 1926 there was concern that an effort would be made to run a road through the cemetery. They report a legal opinion that it seemed unlikely a unanimous consent could be obtained for such an effort. While no road was forthcoming, the Mobile County Public Library was constructed north of the cemetery in 1926. No known reports were made of burials being



Figure 14. Church Street Graveyard. Upper view is of the Boyington oak, at the edge of South Bayou Street after the creation of a playground, ca. 1930 (Alabama Department of Archives and History, Q1445). Lower photo shows a grave with flowers (University of South Alabama, McCall Rare Book and Manuscript Library).

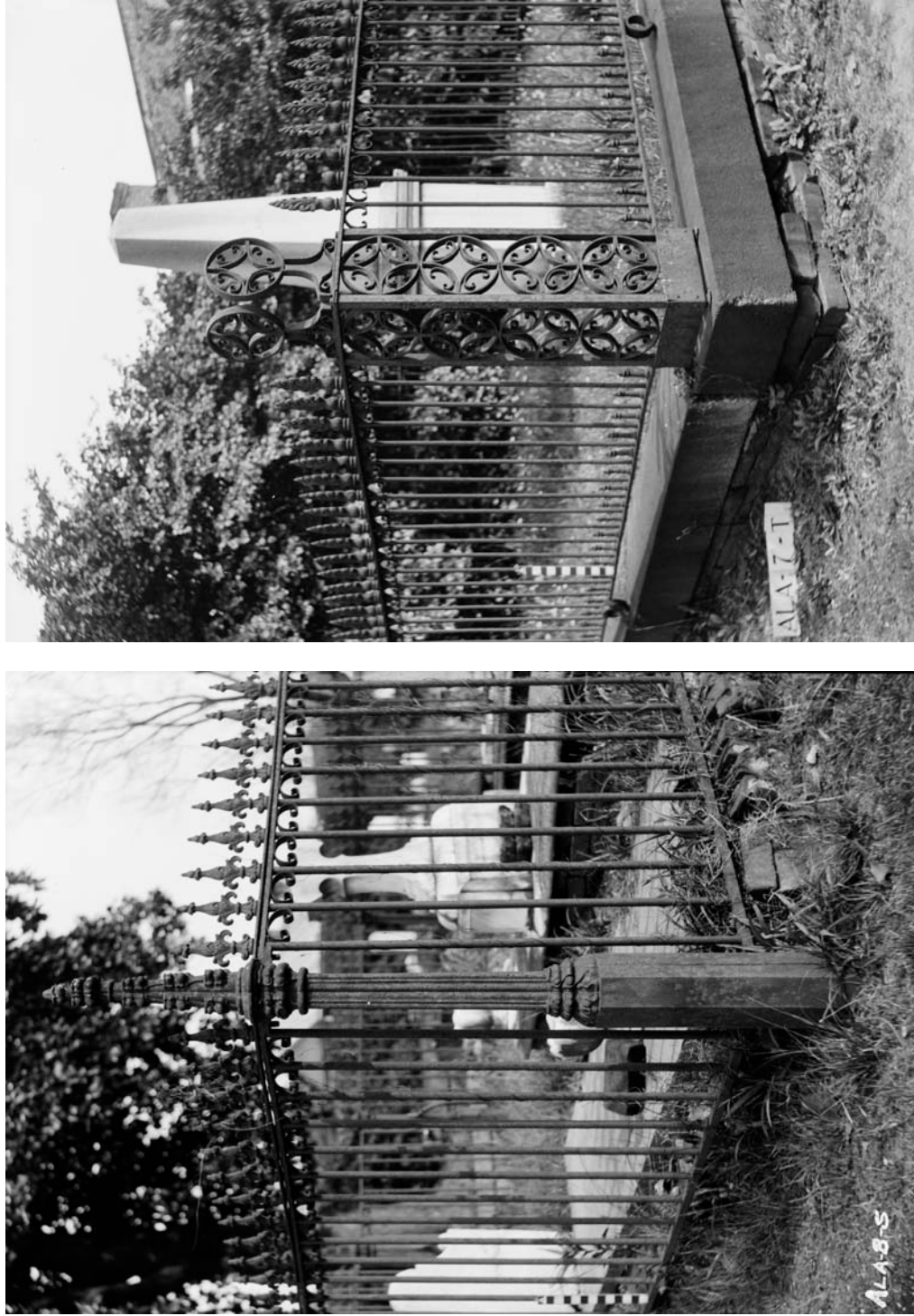


Figure 15. Historic American Building Survey (HABS) photographs of the Church Street Graveyard in the 1930s. The photo on the left is the John Herpin lot, 1936, HABS ALA, 49-MOBI, 9-6. The photo on the right is the Thaddeus Sanford lot, 1936, HABS ALA, 49-MOBI, 9-2.



Figure 16. Historic American Building Survey (HABS) photographs of the Church Street Graveyard in the 1930s. Upper photo is the Walker plot, 1934, HABS ALA, 49-MOBI,9-1. The lower photo is the Crothers lot, 1936, HABS ALA, 49-MOBI-9-3.

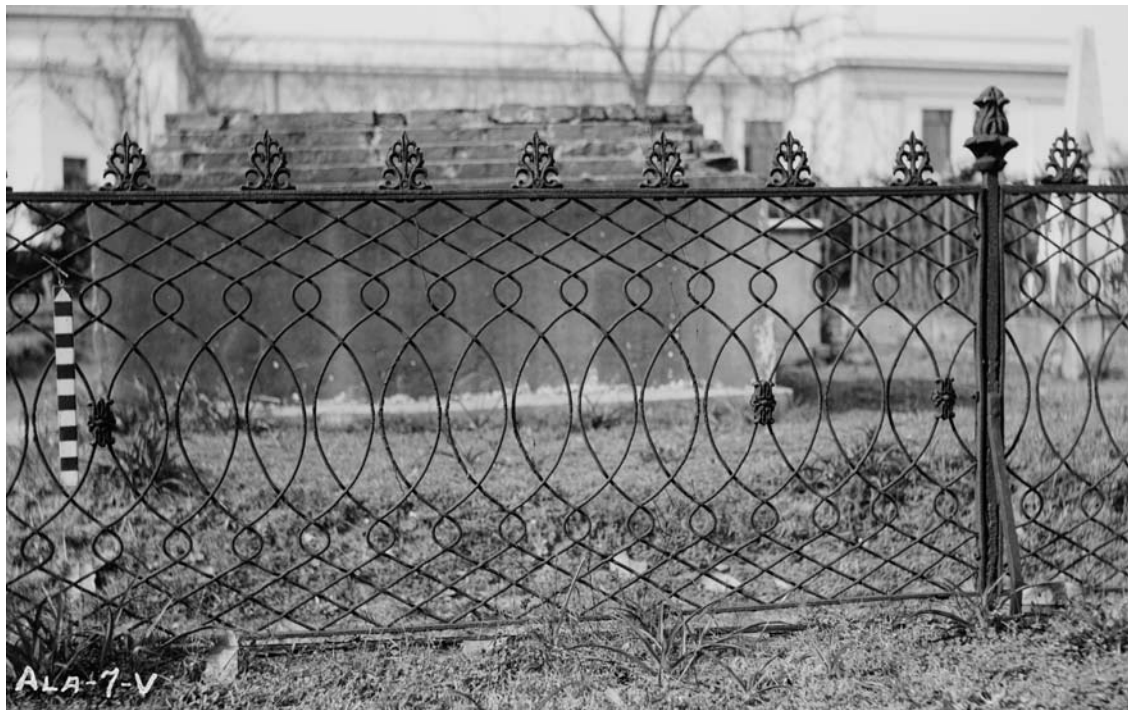


Figure 17. Historic American Building Survey (HABS) photographs of the Church Street Graveyard in the 1930s. Upper photo is the Eslava plot, 1936, HABS ALA, 49-MOBI,9-4. The lower photo is the Jeunedot lot, 1936, HABS ALA, 49-MOBI-9-5.

found during construction.

During the 1930s a number of photographs were taken of the cemetery, showing its condition at the time. At least one gate and one entire fence are no longer present. Soil pathways are visible that are not present today. The grass, however, appears relatively well controlled and none of the photos show any clear evidence of vandalism.

Last Half of the Twentieth Century

A 1952 aerial photo is the first clear historic view we have of the cemetery. Trees are thick in the portion of the cemetery that was once a playground. There are several large trees within the cemetery, several of which are no longer present today. However, several smaller trees can also be seen.

In 1963 Nelson and Nelson published their history of the graveyard. Its greatest

contribution is to provide transcriptions for stones either no longer present or no longer legible today.

An aerial view in 1967 shows almost no change from the 1952 view.

In 1967 (although dates of 1966 and 1968 are reported) Julian Lee "Judy" Rayford, a local author, reportedly after 12 years of efforts, succeeded in getting the remains of Joseph Cain and his wife, Elizabeth, exhumed from their unmarked graves in the Odd Fellows Cemetery in Bayou la Batre and reburied in the Church Street Graveyard after the Mobile City Council amended the law to allow the reburial.

The local legends report that Joe Cain, in 1866 dressed as a Chickasaw chief, Slacabonrmorinico (a mythical creation) and "raised cain" through the Mobile streets during Federal occupation after the Civil War. The following year, Cain led 16 Confederate veterans, called the Lost Cause Minstrels, through Mobile. While infrequently referenced, there seems to be little doubt that the event focused on, and provided focus to, the concept of the "Lost Cause."

It has been reported that Rayford "personally carried Joe Cain's skull back from the Bayou in the pocket of his coat," leaving questions about the thoroughness of the exhumation. It is also reported that Rayford had Joe Cain and his wife buried in the wrong plot, necessitating their removal again, apparently in the same year (1967). Subsequently, it was reported that the initial grave was "temporary" while awaiting the "permanent grave" to be "made ready" (*Mobile Register*, August 5, 1980, pg. 9).



Figure 18. Portion of a 1952 aerial showing the Church Street Graveyard at the time.



Figure 19. Portion of a 1967 aerial showing the Church Street Graveyard at the time.

It is also reported that Rayford lead the first parade “sporting” Cain’s skull (Sledge and Hagler 2002:21; Ayres 2012:10-11; [//forum.skyscraperpage.com/archives/index.php/t-124993.html](http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/archives/index.php/t-124993.html); *Mobile Register*, February 8, 1970, pg. 45).

Recent research by Steve Joynt, however, suggests that much of the Cain legend is incorrect. For example, Joynt believes that the events took place in 1868, not 1866, since Cain was participating the New Orleans festivities in 1866 (http://www.al.com/news/mobile/index.ssf/2015/01/get_the_scoop_on_new_joe_cain.html). In any event, the resulting twentieth century parade, with its focus on Cain’s grave at Church Street Graveyard, has resulted in considerable damage to the cemetery, for years overlooked because of the money generated by the parade (reported to be in excess of \$25 million) ([//forum.skyscraperpage.com/archives/index.php/t-124993.html](http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/archives/index.php/t-124993.html)).

In 1971, the Church Street East Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places. It is reported to be Mobile’s most architecturally varied district and to contain the

city’s premier civic, religious, commercial, and residential buildings. There are 50 contributing resources, including the Church Street Graveyard. Other contributing resources within a one-block radius include the Big Zion A.M.E. Church (110S. Bayou St., 1896-1897), the Quigley House (751 Government St., 1864), the Mobile Public Library (701 Government St., 1928), and Vickers House (654-656 Church St., 1915). Thus the cemetery represents an anchor, being the oldest resource in the district.

In 1975 the City of Mobile’s budget included \$40,000 to “prepare [a] comprehensive plan” for the Church Street Graveyard (*Mobile Register*, December 12, 1975, pg. 25). We have found no indication of how these funds were used, but there is no evidence that a comprehensive plan was ever prepared.

In fact, by 1977 at least some members of the Mobile community were expressing their unhappiness with Rayford and the activities in the Church Street Graveyard. One account reports the concern over the “picnicking on the graves of their ancestors, children climbing on the monuments and, in general, thousands of happy folks crowding in and disturbing the tranquility” (*Mobile Register*, February 26, 1977, pg. 15). One descendant, however, was not impressed with “happy folks,” questioning the “desecration and sacrilege to the memory of our honored dead” (*Mobile Register*, February 28, 1977, pg. 4). Moreover, Cemeteries Manager Roy Cobb reported the specifics of damages to the cemetery, including “a hole knocked in the graveyard’s brick wall; an iron gate knocked off the fence around the grave of A.W. Gordon . . .; one panel of a fence and a corner post down; and other damages” (*Mobile Register*, March 2, 1977, pg. 9).

Sledge and Hagler report that the Society for the Restoration and Beautification of Church Street Graveyard was formed in 1977 “to balance the fragility of the cemetery with the ‘spontaneous aspect of the celebration’” (Sledge and Hagler 2002:21). It seems just as likely that the organization was thought of as a means of overriding complaints, especially since it solicited “suggestions for preservation and restoration projects within the graveyard . . . from the public” and promised that “excess funds will be used each year for the restoration and preservation of the Church Street Graveyard” (*Mobile Register*, December 4, 1977, pg. 25). We have seen no evidence that any money was ever raised or any projects ever carried out.

For their part, Mobile’s politicians wanted nothing to do with the resulting problems, indicating “they are tired of receiving the brunt of criticism about the disrespect shown by Joe Cain followers who picnic and dance on gravesites.” This followed a detailed presentation in which several local citizens prepared a before, during, and after report that identified “one grave was opened, a large gravestone and two footstones were shattered, innumerable bricks were pulled from the graveyard’s wall, [and] uninhibited revelers urinated on some graves.” Council members decided to “direct opposition to the use of Church Street Graveyard over to the Society for the Restoration and Beautification of Church Street Graveyard, Inc.” (*Mobile Register*, February 15, 1978, pg. 13).

Certainly there was no inclination on the part of the Society for the Restoration and Beautification to assist in the funding the proposed cost of \$174,000 to rebuild the brick wall – a City sponsored plan that died a quiet death (*Mobile Register*, March 22, 1978, pg. 11).

The graveyard had additional problems since it was reported that in May that the maintenance building was broken into and \$1,100 in equipment was stolen (*Mobile Register*, May 19, 1978, pg. 2).

The problems associated with Joe Cain’s

celebration did not resolve themselves and in November a petition of “hundreds” of descendants complained of “the destruction of grave markers in the historic graveyard, public consumption of alcohol and other “laws broken” comparing the “revelers” to “savages” (*Mobile Register*, November 22, 1978).

The only response from the so-called preservation society was to change the route of the parade and “no plans were aired to prevent revelers from entering the graveyard” (*Mobile Register*, January 10, 1979, pg. 11).

Little else is heard about the graveyard until 1980 when Rayford himself was buried at Church Street Graveyard with the blessing of Mayor Robert Doyle, who explained that it was not only appropriate, but that “it’s not as though the graveyard is completely full. There is more room,” basing his observation on “research” done by Rayford (*Mobile Register*, August 5, 1980, pg. 9).

By 1984 the Society for the Restoration and Beautification of the Church Street Graveyard was much more commonly called the “Joe Cain Society” (today the Joe Cain Parading Society) and then Mayor Robert Doyle explained that the organization didn’t sign up members, collect dues, or have any money – seemingly making it clear that “preservation” was never really intended (*Mobile Register*, March 1, 1984, pg. 18).

In 1989 Church Street Graveyard suffered its worst single vandalism event. On August 11, 1989 17 graves were opened, with holes in some 3-feet deep (Figure 20). A pewter cross was removed from one grave. Bone fragments and deteriorated cloth were found. Damage was estimated at \$20,000 or more. By August 17 four individuals were arrested, two adults, 23 and 41, and two juveniles, a boy, 15, and a girl, 13. All four lived together and a police raid recovered bones turned over to the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences. One of the juveniles was reported to be on probation for a previous conviction of grave desecration (*Mobile Register*, August 13, 1989, pg. 1; August 15, 1989, pg. 9; August 18, 1989, pg. 1; August 22, 1989, pg. 9;

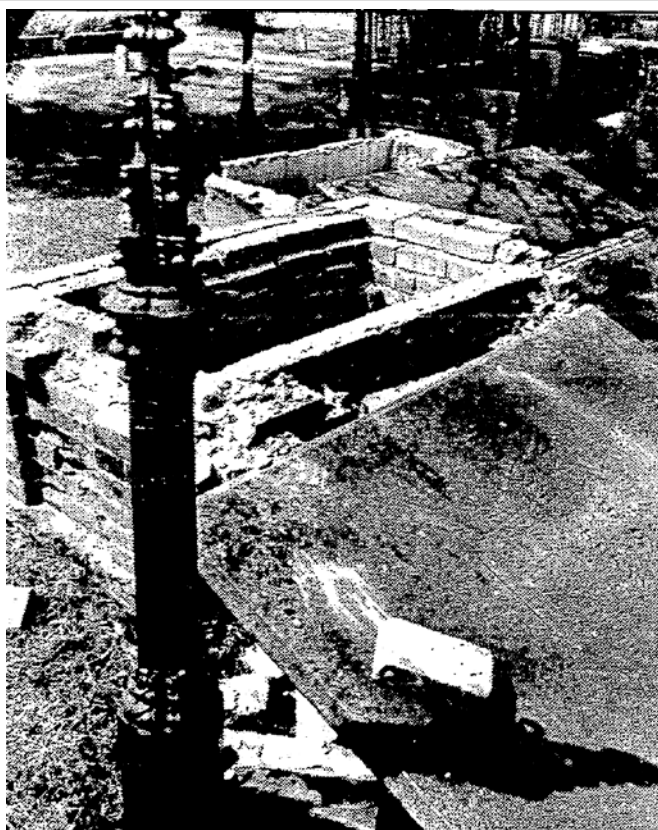


Figure 20. Vandalism from August 11, 1989 (courtesy of the *Mobile Register*, press photographer Ron Colquilt, August 15, 1989). Shown is R15, L26.

September 7, 1989, pg. 10; January 3, 1990, pg. 11).

In 1993 the Church Street Graveyard Preservation Foundation was created by the Historic Mobile Preservation Society and members representing the Society, the City Museum, the Mobile Historic Development Commission, the Church Street Historic District, the Parks and Recreation Department, and the Friends of Magnolia Cemetery. The function of the non-profit organization is unclear since it apparently had no books or money (based on IRS Form 990s from 1999 and 2001). Today the organization is not found in the IRS's most recent list of tax-exempt organizations.

Also in 1993 Sharyn Thompson with the Center for Historic Cemeteries Preservation

apparently visited the cemetery and wrote about the value of the ironwork and the cemetery monuments.

The following year volunteers apparently produced an inventory of ironwork in the Church Street Graveyard, although the results of this work are almost impossible to find.

In 1998 yet another individual, Eugene Walter, a writer, editor, set and costume designer, musician, and actor, was buried in the Church Street Graveyard (Sledge and Hagler 2002:23).

In 2000, when an expansion of the public library was proposed, a ground penetrating radar study was conducted of the area south and east of the 1928 library building. Sledge and Hagler (2002:23) reports that the survey found graves beyond the walls of the cemetery, suggesting that Yellow Fever victims were buried there in anticipation of the cemetery's purchase, but wound up outside the final boundaries.

The cemetery was entered into the Alabama Historical Commission's Historic Cemetery Register on June 16, 2009. The submittal was by Paula Lewis Wilson of Theodore, Alabama and the cemetery is recorded as 097-00035.

Roads and Pedestrian Issues

Vehicular Access and Circulation

We have no information regarding whether horse drawn hearses or carriages ever had access to the Church Street Cemetery, but the layout of the cemetery makes this improbable. Certainly there is no access today as the existing gates on the north wall are intended for pedestrians; none are sufficient for a car or work vehicle, even small utility vehicles. This does, of course, pose some maintenance problems since it prevents the use of labor saving equipment.

Nevertheless, the gate restrictions are good since the monuments are so numerous that it would be impossible to safely operate any vehicle in the cemetery. In addition, the existing pathways are, at most, 4 feet in width.

While there were in the past additional entrances, we see no necessity or reason to create additional openings. The north entrance should be sufficient and we'll address maintenance in a following section.

Parking

There is no designated parking for the cemetery. The visitors we observed in the cemetery walked or parked in the adjacent Mobile Public Library parking lot. At no point during our assessment were either of the two library parking lots filled, although we suppose they may be during special events. While this is acceptable for the current visitation, we recommend that designated parking be provided. This will become increasingly important as the cemetery is better maintained and attracts a larger group of visitors.

Pedestrian Access, Pathways, and Sidewalks

We do not believe that the City has explored how visitors reach the Church Street Cemetery. There are, however, sidewalks on Government, Scott, Jefferson, Washington, and Monroe streets, so pedestrian access appears convenient and relatively safe. The cemetery is within a block of a stop on the free modal route, providing convenient access for visitors, with buses running every 20 minutes. City-wide there is also the WAVE bus system, with Route 15 running down Government Street convenient to the cemetery. Bike routes are limited.

The cemetery is walled on the east, west, and south sides with only one entrance on the north. While there are three gates in this wall, only the central one is routinely opened during daylight hours.

There are no visible formal pathways in the cemetery, although the original pathways between plots can be distinguished in many areas. These pathways today are all grassed and are about 4 feet in width. Visitation is sufficiently low that we observed no social trails (informal trails or paths created by erosion due to foot traffic from people and animals).

During the assessment we noticed that visitors entered and tended to "amble" through the cemetery using no specific, distinct, or uniform route. This is probably good since it prevents the development of social trails. The greatest potential for wear and erosion likely exists very near the gate where many visitors immediately recognize the grave of Joe Cain.

Examination of historic photographs suggests that in the 1930s at least a few of the paths were worn and consisted of soil (see, for example, Figure 16 where it appears that a soil path has been created between plots).

be a goal whenever possible.

Universal Access

Many who visit cemeteries are elderly and therefore impairments associated with older age should particularly be taken into consideration, especially when cemeteries are amenities for tourism.

Of course while it is not always possible to make a natural landscape fully accessible, partial access is better than none at all. Consequently, any future modifications should explore accessibility issues in an effort to maximize access by all citizens.

The cemetery lacks any noticeable grade and thus there are no elevation barriers to access. Nevertheless, virtually all areas have rough terrain and in a few locations the proximity of monuments can make movement difficult. In addition, there is rolling topography from sunken graves offering further obstacles to those with handicaps. Moreover, the existing grass is a less than ideal surface for wheelchairs and others with mobility or sight disabilities.

At the present time we do not offer any specific recommendations, feeling that other issues outlined in this assessment are of greater long-term impact to the preservation of Church Street Graveyard.

Recommendations

- Designated parking for the cemetery should be provided in the nearby Library parking lot.
- No formal pathways are recommended.
- All future modifications at the cemetery should be evaluated for their impact on universal access. Universal access should

Cemetery Security

The historic synopsis details what is known about damages to the Church Street Graveyard. These events may be placed in two broad categories.

There are numerous accounts of damage occurring during the Mardi Gras festivities, fueled by alcohol and involving clearly inappropriate use of the cemetery. We do not know if such events no longer occur; nor do we know how past damage was resolved, although at one point the City began taking out its own insurance to cover the event. We hope that this policy covers monument damage and that the City has used the policy to make repairs. Nevertheless, the easiest way to avoid such problems is to prohibit such festivities – regardless of the “tradition” in the cemetery. All this requires is the political will to place the long-term preservation of the burial grounds ahead of short-term political popularity.

There is also evidence of damage caused by intentional efforts to open and rob tombs. The one recorded event cost the City in excess of \$20,000. While we understand that a “New Orleans mason” made repairs, there is no record of these repairs or of the materials or techniques used.

We have also seen clear evidence of damage in the cemetery resulting from inappropriate maintenance activities – these issues will be addressed in a subsequent section.

And finally, we suspect that there is some level of damage resulting from the use of the Church Street Graveyard by the homeless, either intentional or unintentional. There is certainly a great deal of trash resulting from their occupation. This issue will be discussed in greater detail in this section.

Vandalism

The Parks Department does not have a formalized mechanism for identifying or reporting vandalism specific to the cemetery setting. Nor is maintenance at a sufficient level to preclude the likelihood of vandalism (there is a correlation between maintenance and vandalism).

At the present time there is no systematic inspection process. It seems unlikely that the maintenance staff would recognize vandalism for what it is, or have any idea when it occurred. It will be difficult to ascertain the level of damage the cemeteries suffer without some method of periodic inspection.

There are relatively few studies of the causes of vandalism. Those that exist present a broad range of possible reasons, including poverty, unemployment, disintegration of family life, and availability of drugs and alcohol. Other studies include problems inherent in single family homes and parents that fail to guide their children in social and moral issues. Even the judicial system itself is thought to contribute to the problem by failing to deal more harshly with offenders (see, for example, De Wet 2004).

Unfortunately, cemetery specific vandalism has not been studied and we must rely on studies largely focused on school vandalism to understand the phenomenon (although we have no assurance that the two can be reasonably related). Most school vandals are typically young (junior high school), male, and act in small groups. Participating in vandalism often helps a youth to maintain or enhance his or her status among peers. They have typically done poorly academically and have little or no understanding of how their behavior affects others. They are not,

however, any more likely to be emotionally disturbed than their peers who do not commit vandalism. Those who commit vandalism are not likely to be judged harshly by their peers. Youth who lack fulltime parental supervision during after-school hours are more likely to commit vandalism.

To this we can add that our experience with vandalism suggests a very strong correlation between the vandalism and considerable alcohol consumption. Moreover, we find that vandals extend in age well into the 20s.

Physical measures to reduce vandalism – such as installing fences and erecting lights – have great appeal. Such projects are easy to understand and physical measures generally have only a one-time outlay of funds. Nevertheless, most authorities agree that vandalism is the combined result of the offenders' characteristics and those of the physical and social environment in which the behavior occurs. If our response is to be effective we must focus on both the person and the environment. Programs that target only one of these variables – such as physical measures – will not be successful in the long-term. Moreover, they run the risk of making the cemetery appear fortress-like.

Unfortunately, measures that examine offender behavior, administrative policies, or community involvement seem more complex and difficult to implement. Group consensus for more complex programs may be more difficult, largely because the possible responses can be overwhelming. To simplify, we recommend focusing on four main tactics: those that impact the physical environment, those that impact the offender, those that focus on administrative practices, and those that enlist the community's help. We encourage the implementation of a balanced approach involving all four tactics and believe that the success of programs to reduce cemetery vandalism rely on a broad-based initiative.

It is worth noting that while we see probable evidence of vandalism at the cemetery,

we cannot determine its prevalence or whether it is increasing or decreasing, largely because of the overall poor maintenance.

Changes to the Physical Environment

Control access to deter unauthorized entry

The north boundary of the cemetery, where the brick wall is the lowest, must be made less permeable – meaning the wall must be made more difficult to scale. This can be accomplished by removing, on a regular basis, items that will help individuals scale the wall.

If this is not successful, it may be appropriate to erect a secondary security fence outside the cemetery's north brick wall.

Post Regulatory Signage

Access-control signs are an important part of "rule setting" in that they establish the types of activities prohibited in the cemeteries. As discussed in the section entitled "Other Maintenance Issues," the cemeteries require regulatory signage. These signs need to be installed at the entrance gates and indicate that all individuals in the cemetery after it has closed will be deemed trespassing and will be prosecuted.

Lighting

Lighting is sometimes seen as reducing vandalism. There is no consensus on whether well-lit areas or "dark" locations are superior in terms of crime prevention. Cemeteries were not lighted historically. Thus, the introduction of lighting detracts from the historical integrity of the properties, changing the historic fabric. Another issue to be considered is that lighting is only useful if there is someone guarding the property, using the lighting to identify problems. This is not the case in most cemeteries, including the Church Street Graveyard.

There are currently several Cobra Head

luminaires in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery's north wall, associated with the library. They are not, however, sufficiently common that they provide any significant illumination of the cemetery.

Regardless, we do not recommend that any additional lighting be installed.

Repair damage quickly and improve the appearance of the Cemetery

Clean, well-maintained cemeteries free of debris or garbage, free of evidence of past vandalism, and with attractively landscaped grounds are less at risk for vandalism. Consistent maintenance may serve as an "occupation proxy," giving the appearance that the cemetery is under steady surveillance by those concerned about keeping it safe.

Conversely, cemeteries with much trash, evidence of damage, or poorly maintained grounds give the appearance of abandonment; if no one in society cares for the property, why should the prospective vandal? Simply put, the appearance of abandonment breeds additional damage and vandalism. Thus, it is critical that the level of maintenance at the Church Street Graveyard be immediately improved.

Ensure Ready Access to the Property by Law Enforcement

In most circumstances we do not recommend locking gates since that automatically precludes their patrol by law enforcement. However, given the prevalence of the homeless in this immediate area, we concur that routine nightly locking of the gate is appropriate.

However, it is essential that prior to locking the grounds are patrolled to ensure that no one is present in the cemetery. It is also critical that the cemetery be patrolled at irregular hours by the Mobile Police Department. We have elsewhere specifically recommended the use of the Mounted Patrol since this unit is specifically

tasked with patrolling Mobile's parks. Adding the cemetery would not unduly tax the Police Department's resources.

Offender-Focused Responses

Increase the Frequency of Police Patrols

Increasing the frequency with which police patrol the periphery of the cemetery increases the likelihood that potential vandals will be seen. Even though there are no roads through the cemetery that would allow police to readily access the grounds, the act of raking their spot light through the cemetery gate at the end of Scott Street will give the appearance of visibility. So, too, will patrols of the area opposite Big Zion AME Church which is clearly being used by the homeless.

Patrols should be especially vigilant during holidays such as Halloween and during Mardi Gras.

Use of Electronic, CCTV, or Photographic Monitoring

An option for hardening cemetery targets is the use of video and photographic imaging technologies. At the high end are systems such as VistaScape – an automated wide-area surveillance system that detects, tracks, and classifies objects in real time on a computer screen. If an object violates a policy set by the user, the software streams live video of the alarm event to the display and can also send wireless alerts to law enforcement personnel. Although an ideal solution, the cost makes such system beyond the reach of most cemeteries.

An alternative, however, is the Flashcam by Q-Star Technology (<http://www.qstartech.com/>). This self-contained digital system is motion activated; a photograph is taken (a flash unit allows night photographs at 100 feet), and a customized recorded announcement is played. Units are solar powered, eliminating the need for electrical connections. Photographs are high resolution and time/date stamped. Units can be

downloaded wirelessly. Although not inexpensive, they are among the most affordable solutions for cemeteries facing on-going vandalism and theft problems.

Though the initial financial outlay may be significant, over the long term, these surveillance systems may be less expensive than security patrols. Nevertheless, we would only encourage this outlay if the other approaches suggested do not have the desired effect.

Provide Caretakers on the Cemetery Grounds

The continuous presence of a caretaker in a cemetery can deter potential intruders. At one time this was achieved by resident superintendents who lived on cemetery properties in exchanged for rent free housing. While this is not possible at the Church Street Cemetery, several other options are possible.

Volunteers should be given readily identifiable t-shirts (distinctive color and logo) to wear when working in the cemetery and this should be publicized. Volunteers should be scheduled to conduct periodic inspections of the cemeteries during the week and on weekends, throughout the year. Like police patrols, these visits should be unscheduled and occur at different times and on different days. These volunteers should not confront vandals or the homeless, but should be eyes and ears, providing a presence in the cemeteries and immediately reporting any suspicious activities.

Hold Offenders Accountable

Very few perpetrators of cemetery vandalism are identified and apprehended, and even fewer are prosecuted (the 1989 event is a notable exception). Courts are generally lenient with offenders, and in most cases, the damage from an individual incident is seen as minor and does not appear to warrant harsh penalties. However, creative and well-publicized interventions to hold offenders accountable can have both a specific and a general deterrence

effect. Restitution programs include a set of administrative and legal procedures to get money from offenders to pay for repair or replacement of damaged property. Publicizing the results of these efforts is important to maintain their deterrent effect.

The City should ensure that police investigate vandalism and work to secure an arrest. If an arrest is made, representatives of the cemeteries should be present in court, testify concerning the impact – and cost – of the damage, and ask for the maximum punishment possible. If no restitution is required by the court, the City should consider civil court action to recover costs associated with professional repair of the damage.

Management Practices

Maintain an Inventory of Cemetery Stones and Their Condition

Vandalism often goes unreported because cemetery caregivers do not know what is present in the cemetery or its condition. Thus, vandalism can be overlooked as pre-existing damage. This makes a complete stone-by-stone assessment (such as has been done here) critical for near-term inventory purposes.

Volunteers must also become familiar with the stones in the cemeteries and their condition. While it is obviously impossible to know each stone, volunteers may be assigned specific areas to become familiar with the stones and the condition of the stones in that one area. Inspections could then be conducted monthly.

Community-Focused Responses

Provide Rewards for Information Concerning Vandalism

Offender-focused responses require that vandals be identified and apprehended. Police investigations of vandalism incidents can be enhanced by high-quality information provided by community residents and even students from local schools. As seen with traditional "Crime Stoppers"

programs, setting up telephone or internet-based tip-lines, offering rewards for information, and guaranteeing anonymity encourages people to come forward with specific information.

Create “Cemetery Watch” Programs

Similar to “Neighborhood Watch” efforts, community residents can conduct citizen patrols of cemetery property during evenings and weekends. The problem at the Church Street Graveyard is that there are relatively few residences nearby and the brick walls limit sights and sounds.

Nevertheless, the City should consider developing programs using volunteers to assist in collecting trash, cleaning stones, painting fences, or other activities. Boy and Girl Scout troops should also be contacted. Involving students in the care of cemeteries, and engaging them in ongoing, active projects will help establish a strong bond in the community.

Vandalism Records

We recommend that the City develop a form designed for the reporting of cemetery-specific vandalism (Figure 21). This form should include information such as what was damaged, with specific information concerning each stone, including the name and lot/plot; how the stone was damaged (toppled, broken into how many fragments, scratched, etc.); where is the stone now (was the broken stone gathered up for storage, if so, where is it stored); an estimate of when the damage occurred, including the last time the stone was known to be undamaged; an estimate – from a conservator – of the extent of the damage and cost for repair; a photograph of the damaged stone; when police were notified; when police responded and took a report, with a copy of the report attached; and the outcome of the police investigation.

Dealing with the Homeless

One of the more significant issues at Church Street Graveyard is the use of the property

by the homeless. Inappropriate activities include defecating in the cemetery; throwing trash, excess clothing, and cigarettes between and on tombs; and bringing in furniture to sleep on. Figure 22 shows examples of these problems. These activities dissuade legitimate visitation, especially since there is only one entrance and a solid wall around the entire property.

There are a number of policies that the City can implement to ensure that the cemetery is a safe, clean, and wholesome location for residents and visitors.

Most fundamentally, it is critical that all laws prohibiting activities such as loitering, indecent acts, loud or boisterous behavior, drinking alcohol, and trespass be consistently enforced in the cemetery. It is essential that all users of public property obey the same rules. In a following section we will provide recommendations for additional rules.

We have also previously recommended that the City incorporate the Church Street Graveyard in its alcohol free zones.

It is essential that the cemetery receive periodic police patrols. This establishes their presence, discourages inappropriate behavior, and makes the visiting public feel safe.

All trash must be removed on at least a weekly basis. Should any shopping carts, bedding, or other personal belongings be found secreted away in the cemetery, they should be removed from the property promptly.

Prior to locking the gates the cemetery must be cleared – either by City staff or by a police patrol. This will serve to put everyone on notice that the closing hours will be enforced and provide the opportunity to inform individuals that should they come back into the cemetery they will be subject to arrest.

Steps to control loitering must also be extended to the nearby Library, where we observed congregations of homeless on the Scott



Figure 22. Example of problems created by the homeless in the Church Street Graveyard. Upper left photo shows pants and a shirt found on top of a vault. Elsewhere underwear and socks were found. Upper right photo shows used toilet paper and a toilet paper roll between two box tombs. Middle left shows hundreds of cigarette butts between two box tombs. Middle right shows a drink cup, alcohol container, and food trash between two box tombs. Lower left photo shows a large stash of supplies and trash, including cereal box, alcohol cans, liquor bottle, deodorant stick, and other trash between two tombs. Lower right shows one homeless individual who lives in the cemetery at night, leaving his chair “hidden” behind the tree during the day. He was present on all three days of our work.

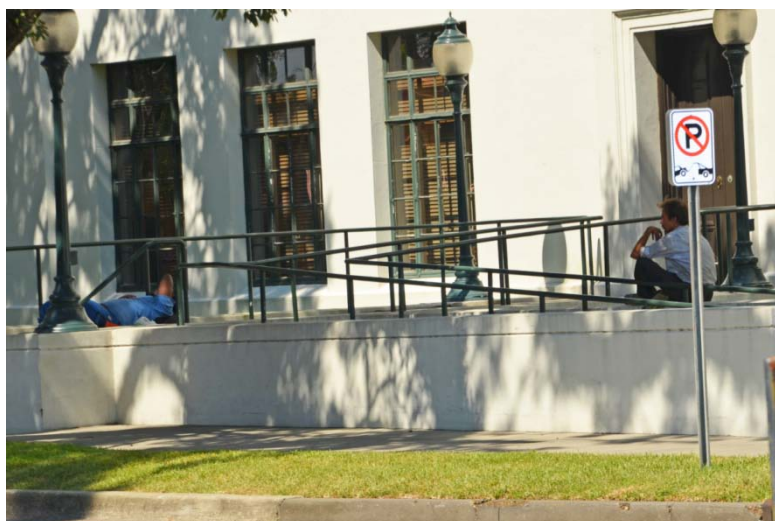


Figure 23. Homeless congregating around the Public Library in the vicinity of the Church Street Graveyard.

Street steps, ramp, and loading dock, as well as at the main entrance where homeless have taken over the benches in the pocket park (Figure 23). We have observed individuals essentially camped out in these locations all-day. At least a few of these individuals are known to have been waiting for us to leave, so they could go into the cemetery for the night. The Library Board should be requested to establish a no-loitering policy outside its building and request that this policy be enforced by the City police.

Theft

There are no specific records of theft from the cemetery, although the large number of fenced plots lacking gates suggests episodes of significant theft in the past.

Many of the numerous gates in the cemeteries are easy to lift off their connectors and steal. These gates are valued in antique stores and are almost impossible to recover once stolen.

It is a simple maintenance step to use woven stainless steel wire to secure gates to their hinge posts (Figure 24). This allows the gates to open and close, but makes them considerably more difficult to lift off their hinges and steal. The cost to protect gates is less than \$20 each and the time involved is about 15 minutes. This is something that the Parks Department staff or volunteers could easily accomplish. The article, found in this publication <http://npshistory.com/newsletters/crm/crm-v25n2.pdf>, provides additional information.

Recommendations

- While evidence of vandalism is suggested, it is difficult to determine the extent of the problem. The City should, however, review options to combat vandalism and determine which could be implemented to help harden the cemeteries against future attacks.
- The City should begin using a cemetery-specific form to identify and record evidence of vandalism.
- The cemetery should implement steps



Figure 24. Example of a gate protected with stainless steel cabling that has been painted to blend with the fence.

immediately to reduce the inappropriate use of the cemetery by the homeless. Critical are a stronger police presence, the enforcement of existing laws regulating behavior, and periodic volunteer patrols of the cemetery.

- The Library Board should be requested to enact a rule prohibiting loitering outside the building and this should be enforced by staff and the police department.
- All plot gates should have stainless steel cabling used to attach the gate to the hinge post to reduce the potential for theft.

Cemetery Fixtures and Furnishings

Boundary Brick Wall

This study did not incorporate a detailed analysis of the boundary wall. We can, however, make some general observations.

There are innumerable repairs to the wall, almost all of very poor quality, using hard Portland cement mortar and exhibiting very poor bonding techniques. In addition, the wall, in numerous locations is in, or on the verge of, failure. It is not a matter of if, but rather when, there is another massive failure such as occurred several years ago at the ice plant on the cemetery's south edge.

There have been two relatively responsible repairs – one on the south wall where it recently collapsed and another along the west wall. In these two areas it appears that a substantial foundation was created and the bonding is consistent and well-executed. The bricks and mortar, however, appear new and it seems there was little effort to attempt to match the original wall.

Given the abundant repairs, we are not certain how much of the wall can be considered original and thus contributing to the historic character of the cemetery. This is a discussion that the City should have with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the Alabama Historical Commission.

Replacement of the brick wall with some alternate fencing would be a substantive change to the historic character. However, cemeteries are consistently changing and there are reasons to consider

the replacement of the brick wall with an iron security fence.

Iron security fencing would include strong pales and rails that would hinder cutting or prying. The spacing of the pales and rails would



Figure 25. Examples of boundary wall problems. Upper photo shows the exterior of the east wall with multiple repair episodes, none meeting preservation standards. Lower photo shows a portion of the south wall approaching failure.

also deter scaling, especially if the fence incorporates outward curving pickets. Posts are heavier than normal, rails are spaced to prevent using them to climb, and brackets can be eliminated for further strength.

Such a fence would be far more successful in keeping individuals out of the cemetery after hours. Its open design would also better allow police to monitor activities in the cemetery.

Finally, it might also be easier to remove and replace panels should an automobile accident occur, than it has in the past to identify a mason and make historically appropriate repairs.

Regardless of the decision, the City should anticipate repair or replacement of the wall within the next two years.

Introduction of New Burials and Memorials

Various groups in the past have introduced both new markers and even new

burials into the cemetery. Neither practice complies with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Preservation which should guide such decisions at a National Register property.

The introduction of new markers, such as those at the entrance, is intrusive. They incorporate materials and styles that were not used in the cemetery during its period of operation. They stand out and detract from the overall historical context of the property.

The City should be very circumspect in allowing modern additions to the landscape or modifications of the existing historic fabric. It is very important that the historic context and appearance of the cemeteries be carefully maintained.

New Burials

It is poor practice to “reopen” closed cemeteries, especially one such as the Church Street Graveyard for which no complete or thorough records or maps exist. Doing so risks disturbing a pre-existing grave; it introduces materials (such as monuments already discussed) that are intrusive; and it creates a precedence that can be hard to control.

Were there a compelling reason to allow a burial, it is also essential that prior to its introduction the proposed grave site be carefully examined by bioarchaeologists, in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards.

Replacement Monuments

All people deserve the dignity of ensuring their grave is marked and there are times when a marker is so eroded or



Figure 26. These new monuments are intrusive elements and disturb the scale and three-dimension aspect of the cemetery. New burials should not be allowed and new monuments should be carefully controlled.

difficult to read that it no longer serves as an appropriate memorial.

The original marker should never be removed. Nor should it be recarved. Instead, the original marker should be left in place and a new marker laid at its foot as a lawn marker (a horizontal plaque). The new marker may be bronze or granite as both exhibit considerable longevity. By allowing only lawn markers, the three-dimensional landscape of the cemetery is maintained, while the grave continues to be memorialized.

The new marker should contain only what is (or was) on the original marker, with the addition in small letters that it is a replacement marker erected in a particular year. This helps ensure that it is made clear that it is a recent introduction into the historic cemetery. If the original marker was never transcribed, the new marker should list only the name and dates for the individual, again with the addition that it is a replacement.

In addition, the City should not allow the mounting of any plaques, emblems, or other devices on historic monuments (i.e., monuments 50 years or more in age). Any organization that wishes to especially recognize an individual in the cemetery with such plaques or emblems should be allowed only to attach the devices to a granite lawn marker and place the marker flush with the ground in proximity to the existing historic marker.

Various Amenities

The Church Street Graveyard is rather Spartan in its appearance. There are, for example, no benches and very few vases or urns at any of the monuments or in any of the plots.

This is not necessarily bad. The absence is certainly related to the time period of the burials at the cemetery. Benches tend to be rather late

introductions, occurring after the period when active use at the cemetery ceased. Their absence absolves the City of their maintenance – which can often be significant. In addition, benches are often attractive nuisances and we generally do not recommend their installation.

Similarly, urns and vases tend to be maintenance issues. Urns are often sold by monument companies to clients who are unaware



Figure 27. Example of an vase that is filled with sludge and trash.

of the upkeep. As a result, the urns often hold water, breed mosquitoes, collect trash, are turned upside down, or are just ignored. They are rarely repaired or replaced when broken. They are likely not used since most floral arrangements today come in their own plastic container, rendering the urns and vases redundant.

Recommendations

- The City should not allow the introduction of benches, urns, or vases in the cemeteries.
- The City should also be careful to prevent other introductions that are out of character with the historic cemeteries such as flag poles or grave decorations.
- The introduction of new memorials must be very carefully monitored and limited.

New monuments should be allowed only when the historic monument is no longer legible. In such cases, the original monument must remain and a new flush marker with the precise language of the original marker erected as a flush-to-ground lawn marker.

- No new burials should be allowed. The City should live with the decision that the cemetery is closed and any desire to provide burial plots to local figures should use Magnolia Cemetery, which is still open.

Landscape Issues

It has been widely recognized that maintenance activities at the Church Street Graveyard were less than ideal. The Alabama Historical Commission has published a document that specifically explains that “Mobile’s Church Street Graveyard has a small number of slate markers” that are deteriorating because of “poor grounds maintenance practices” (Alabama Historical Commission n.d. a:9). This section explores these issues and provides clear statements regarding best practices suitable for the long-term preservation of a National Register cemetery.

Background

We typically recommend two workers and one supervisor full-time per 10 acres. This is based on the Boston Historic Burying Grounds Initiative (Atwood et al. 1989) and is particularly suitable for the situation at Church Street Cemetery since it is estimated that mowing old cemeteries with 3-dimensional monuments requires six-times the labor than modern lawn park cemeteries (Klupar 1962:239; Llewellyn 1998:100).

Thus, for the approximately 4 acres at the Mobile cemetery, we would recommend a full-time staff of 2.5 people (the half-time would be working during the height of growing season) – dedicated to nothing other than the maintenance of this property.

It may seem difficult to understand the work available for 2.5 individuals assigned to only this one cemetery; that is because too many caregivers assume that cemeteries require nothing more than occasional grass mowing. Nothing could be further from the truth and it is this thinking, focusing on little more than grass

mowing, which has led to the overall deteriorated conditions.

Appropriate maintenance established by good practice includes weed control, tree trimming, pruning, seasonal cleanup, conducting section inspections, survey of monuments for maintenance needs, maintaining signs, maintaining water lines, rehabilitation of barren areas, raking, resetting stones as needed, inspecting, painting, and repairing fences, watering newly planted areas, sodding as necessary, identification of trees for removal, removal of flowers and grave decorations, and removal of wild growth (see, for example, Klupar 1962:226-228).

The importance of maintenance was clearly stated by West, “one thing is certain, the cemetery must be maintained in a proper manner or public confidence will suffer” (West 1917:26). Improved management and maintenance of the Church Street Graveyard will improve public confidence in the City’s stewardship of these sites.

This permanent crew would also allow the City to train certain employees in the appropriate way to reset monuments, as well as make simple repairs. It would be possible to undertake, for example, an appropriate level of fence maintenance.

Operating a permanent crew will also allow the employees to develop a sense of ownership and continuity. It also reduces the need to identify seasonal staff, appropriately train them, and ensure adequate oversight – only to lose those employees only a few months later.

While it is likely unheard of to assign permanent staff to a particular site, the City should consider the benefits of such a program,

given the very specific training and expertise necessary to maintain a cemetery as opposed to other landscapes areas of the community.

Cemetery Trees

Comparison of Figures 2 and 18 will reveal how much the Cemetery vegetation has changed over the 60 plus years. Recently two large trees have been removed (discussed below), leaving a fairly open landscape. Trees today are limited primarily to oaks, both in the cemetery and in the playground area, as well as a magnolia, also in the playground area. Smaller trees, such as crepe myrtles, have been planted in the cemetery.

We suspect, given the history of the cemetery, that all of the older trees are accidental or indigenous plantings and there was no specific landscape plan for the cemetery. Nevertheless cemeteries have historically been dominated by large deciduous trees, although evergreens such as cedar are also very common. The trees provide a distinctly inviting image for visitors and passersby. They also provide some visual separation from adjacent buildings – especially in cluttered urban environments. They provide shade, reduce stormwater runoff, stabilize soil, and reduce evaporative water loss.

Trees are a significant issue for the Church Street Graveyard.

Replanting

Trees should be replanted as older ones are removed and a general effort should be made to plan for future tree replacement, perhaps using a mix of fast-growing but short-lived trees intermixed with slow-growing but long-lived trees to create a planned appearance.

It is also appropriate to plant replacement trees in anticipation of their need, allowing them an opportunity to become established before the diseased or damaged tree is removed.

Additional trees, especially in the eastern half of the Church Street Cemetery, would help soften the environment and create a more

pleasing appearance.

Selection Issues

All other issues being equal – plantings should focus on those tree species that are known to have been used. Therefore, we urge care in selecting additional plantings, focusing on a small number of historically appropriate trees to maintain the historical integrity of the cemetery.

Some trees, whether historically appropriate or not, should probably be avoided since they pose significant maintenance issues. These include trees that produce dense shade (causing problems with the turfgrass); trees that exhibit suckers or surface roots (also causing turfgrass problems); trees that drop large quantities of leaves, seeds, or sap (increasing maintenance issues); and trees that are especially weak or vulnerable to wind or ice damage (producing hazards to the public and to the monuments).

Obviously, there is no such thing as a perfect tree. Many of the historically appropriate species have significant problems as shown in Table 2. At least some of these problems, however, can be overcome through judicious placement, appropriate planning, and careful early pruning.

Planting Issues

Locations chosen for planting should not interfere with gravestones, curbing, or fences. Issues of security should also be considered and the use of small trees that obscure eye level views should generally be limited or avoided.

Research is suggesting that trees, especially older mature trees, improve in health when turfgrass is removed under the branch spread and mulch is applied at a depth not exceeding 3 to 4-inches. Fine-textured mulches prevent evaporative water loss better than coarse-textured mulches. This is a practice that could be productively employed at the cemetery, especially under the remaining large oaks. Staff should be closely supervised to prevent over mulching of vegetation.

Table 2.
Comparison of Historically Appropriate Trees That Might Be Used in the Church Street Graveyard

Common Name	Scientific Name	Origin	Zone	Cultivation Light	Drought	Size (HxS)	Litter	Breakage	Roots	Notes
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Native: 1735	3-9	PS-FS	H	60-80x40-60	Moderate	Weak	Problem	"next to the American Elm in beauty and desirability"
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Native: 1735	3-8A	S-FS	M	50-80x35-80	None	Resistant	No Problem	Excellent colors through all seasons; frequently used for ornamental plantings
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Native: ?	4-9A	PS-FS	M	40-50x25-35	None	Resistant	No Problem	Plant and prune to form a single trunk specimen
American Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Native: 1724	3-9A	PS-FS	M	50-80x40-60	Moderate	Weak	Problem	Not tolerant of urban soils or heavy clay
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Native: 1724	3-9A	FS	H	60-70x45-50	Moderate	Weak	Problem	"very ornamental and worth transplanting;" should be grown with a single leader
Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Native: 1664	2-9	PS-FS	H	40-50x10-20	None	Weak	No Problem	Traditional cemetery tree; planted for "perfect columnar growth"
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Native: 1724	3B-8	PS-FS	M	60-100x60-80	Moderate	Resistant	No Problem	A northern oak; was a favored tree, however
Post Oak	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Native: ?	6-9A	FS	H	40-50x35-50	Moderate	Resistant	No Problem	Not widely available in nurseries
Weeping Willow	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Exotic: 1730	2-9A	PS-FS	H	45-70x45-70	Moderate	Weak	Problem	Roots are especially aggressive
American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Native: 1670	2-9	PS-FS	M	70-90x50-70	Moderate	Weak	Problem	Dirr recommends "Valley Forge," "New Harmony," and "Princeton" as respectably disease tolerant
Leyland Cypress	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Exotic: ?	6-10A	PS-FS	H	35-50x15-25	None	Resistant	No Problem	clumps or buffers
Blackgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Native: ?	4B-9	PS-FS	H	65-75x25-35	Moderate	Resistant	No Problem	Brilliant display of red to deep purple foliage in the fall

Key:

Light: S = shade; PS = partial shade; S = sun; FS = full sun

Drought: M = moderately tolerant; H = highly tolerant

Size: height by spread in feet

Roots: reflects the presence of surface roots capable of lifting stones

Data from USDA, Forest Service Plant Fact Sheets, Adams (2004), Dirr (2011), Simonds (1917)

All replacement trees or new plantings should be of at least 1-inch caliper and meet the minimum requirements of the American Nursery and Landscape Association's American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.1-2004). Since there is no effective water at the Church Street Cemetery (the only water bib is at the entrance), new trees must be provided water bags. There are a variety of water bags for young trees, including the Treegator (<http://www.treegator.com/home/>). In fact, bags are now readily available in big box stores. These bags will need to be periodically refilled using the bib at the entrance and lengths of hose.

Special care should be exercised to prevent bark damage from mowers and trimmers. We recommend the use of tree guards (<http://www.amleo.com/tree-bark-protectors/p/VP-BG/>).

Tree Maintenance

Maintenance involves at least four basic issues: watering, fertilization, pruning, and pest control.

The Mobile tree ordinance specifically requires the Mobile Tree Commission to protect trees on City property from a "lack of sustenance or any other act or condition which might threaten the health and growth of such trees." This places a significant obligation on those responsible for the care of the trees in this cemetery.

While it is typically acceptable not to water trees, the Cemetery's landscape plan should include provisions for deep-root water during periods of severe drought (assuming this is permissible). This is a critical step necessary to protect the historic landscape fabric of the cemeteries. Using a root feeder without fertilizer, it is possible to apply water 12-inches below the surface. This approach can not only be used during severe drought, but also during extended periods of dry weather during the winter (as long as the temperatures are above freezing).

There must also be plans for mature tree

fertilization. The cemetery trees are vital components of the landscape. They represent part of the historic fabric and steps must be taken to protect that aspect of the landscape and vista. A certified arborist can determine if a feeding program would benefit the trees.

Based on the recommendations of an ISA Certified Arborist, the City should anticipate periodic fertilization of mature trees. Fertilization should be conducted on the basis of need as excess fertilization can damage trees; nevertheless, the ISA position is that, "tree fertilization should be done in accordance with ANSI A300 standards" (Lilly 2001:47). These ANSI A300 (Part 2)-1998 standards represent the standard of care of the industry. This is why more proactive involvement by certified arborists in cemetery maintenance is essential.

Fertilization is typically accomplished through deep root fertilization – an approach where the liquid fertilizer is injected into the soil with a probe, usually 6 to 12-inches below the surface at a spacing of about 2 to 3 feet. This process not only provides fertilization, but also some aeration of the soil. An alternative approach uses a drill to excavate holes in a similar pattern which are then filled with a granular fertilizer. Either is acceptable. The ANSI 300 standards allow foliar applications, injections, or implants only when soil application is impractical or ineffective.

It is best to fertilize trees when they are actively growing and have available water to help absorb nutrients. In Mobile this is typically from the spring, after new leaves emerge, through mid-season. Fertilizer should not be applied late in the season, during the winter, or during periods of drought.

In a cemetery setting organic fertilizers should be the primary choice. These materials, such as cottonseed meal and bone meal, have much lower salt indices than inorganic fertilizers – resulting in reduced salt uptake by monuments. This is important since salts cause staining, spalling, and deterioration of marbles, sandstones,

brick, and even granites. In addition, organic fertilizers have a slower release rate and are easy on the root systems.

All of the trees in the Cemetery and in the adjacent playground area, which is also owned by the City, should be inspected by a certified ISA

crotches.

Trees should be pruned in such a manner as to preserve the natural character of the plant and in accordance with ANSI A300 (Part 1) - 2001 standards. Branches should always be cut just beyond the branch collar (an extension of the main stem) and not flush with the trunk. Large branches should be removed with three cuts to prevent tearing of the bark which can weaken the branch and lead to disease. All pruning within the cemetery should be performed by or under the supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist.

Table 3.
ISA Certified Arborists in the Mobile, Alabama area

Name	Firm	Location	Phone
Ron J. Wright	Basis Agronomics	Mobile	251-343-3395
Frank Modarelli	LCS Restoration	Mobile	251-689-8590
Jackie L. Kennedy		Spanish Fort	251-424-0865
Charles C. Francis	Chris Francis Tree Care	Daphne	251-367-8733
Billy Allen	Trees and Turf	Saraland	251-786-1749
Gary R. Ickes	Ickes Tree Service	Silverhill	251-945-5144

arborist (see Table 3). Trees should be inspected for potential threats to monuments, as well as general health. Ideally these inspections should be made yearly and after any storm where the winds exceed 55 mph.

Particular attention should be paid to health and the need for pruning. There are essentially two types of pruning – thinning and cleaning. Thinning is a technique of pruning that removes selected branches to increase light and air movement through the crown. This also decreases weight on heavy branches. The natural shape of the tree is retained and its overall health is improved. In cleaning, the pruning removes branches that are dead, dying, diseased, crowded, broken, or otherwise defective. This includes narrow



Figure 28. Specific tree problems at the Church Street Graveyard. The photo on the left shows a crepe myrtle with dense suckering at the base that must be pruned. The photo on the right shows a large “stump” left behind after a tree removal. This stump must be removed from the cemetery.

Specific Tree Issues

There are two specific concerns, beyond the previously discussed general issues. The first involves the need to prune the suckers from the numerous Crepe Myrtles in the cemetery and the second concerns the extraordinarily poor job done removing one tree in the cemetery.

Crepe myrtle is a flowering tree that naturally sends out small suckers from the base. To prevent them from developing into additional trunks, which will become unattractive and sap strength, they must be removed. Suckers must be pruned as soon as they appear using sharp loppers as close to the roots of the crepe myrtle as possible. Dig the blades of the lopper into the soil an inch or so before cutting. Do not leave a stub above the soil surface because it will leave the tree susceptible to disease and insect invasion.

All of the crepe myrtles in the cemetery should have suckers pruned to promote the natural tree growth of the plant.

Recently two large oaks were removed, presumably by Urban Forestry. One was appropriately cut flush with the ground. However, about 20 feet of the second was left standing. That “stump” is now suckering at the top and is an ugly scar on the cemetery landscape. We are not familiar with any professional urban forester or ISA member that would leave a stump like this standing. It may also be an “attractive nuisance,” encouraging visitors to try to climb it. The stump should be immediately removed to ground level.

In addition, after removals such as these trees should be replanted in order to restore the landscape. This is discussed earlier in this section.

Shrubs and Undesirable Vegetation

The Church Street Graveyard appears to have few shrubs planted by families, although historic photos suggest they were more numerous in the past. They were probably individual specimens, probably anticipated to serve as

accents.

The planting of shrubs would only further tax limited resources; consequently, we recommend no shrubs be planted.

Undesirable Vegetation

The larger task is the removal of the undesirable vegetation that has been allowed to take over box tombs and even entire plots. Figure 29 shows a number of these problems.

Those plots taken over by undesirable vegetation give the entire cemetery an appearance of abandonment. The plots harbor trash and possibly rodents or snakes. They serve as the source for spreading vegetation and weeds.

We are told that in one case a plot owner, angry over the damage done to the plot, asked the City to cease providing maintenance. This cannot be confirmed, but certainly if a private citizen wishes to take over the maintenance of a plot that should be acceptable, as long as the maintenance meets minimum standards.

In the other cases we can find no explanation other than that the City crews weren't capable or willing of doing anything more than mowing and since mowers couldn't be brought into these plots, they were ignored. This represents an unacceptable standard of care.

All plots must be cleaned, and kept in a neat and attractive condition. Only nylon trimmers or hand clippers should be used; *herbicides are never acceptable*. Additional recommendations are offered in the section on turf maintenance.

City crews should be aware that in at least one plot we observed day lilies and other plantings. Crews must be taught to recognize these plants and avoid damaging them during maintenance operations.

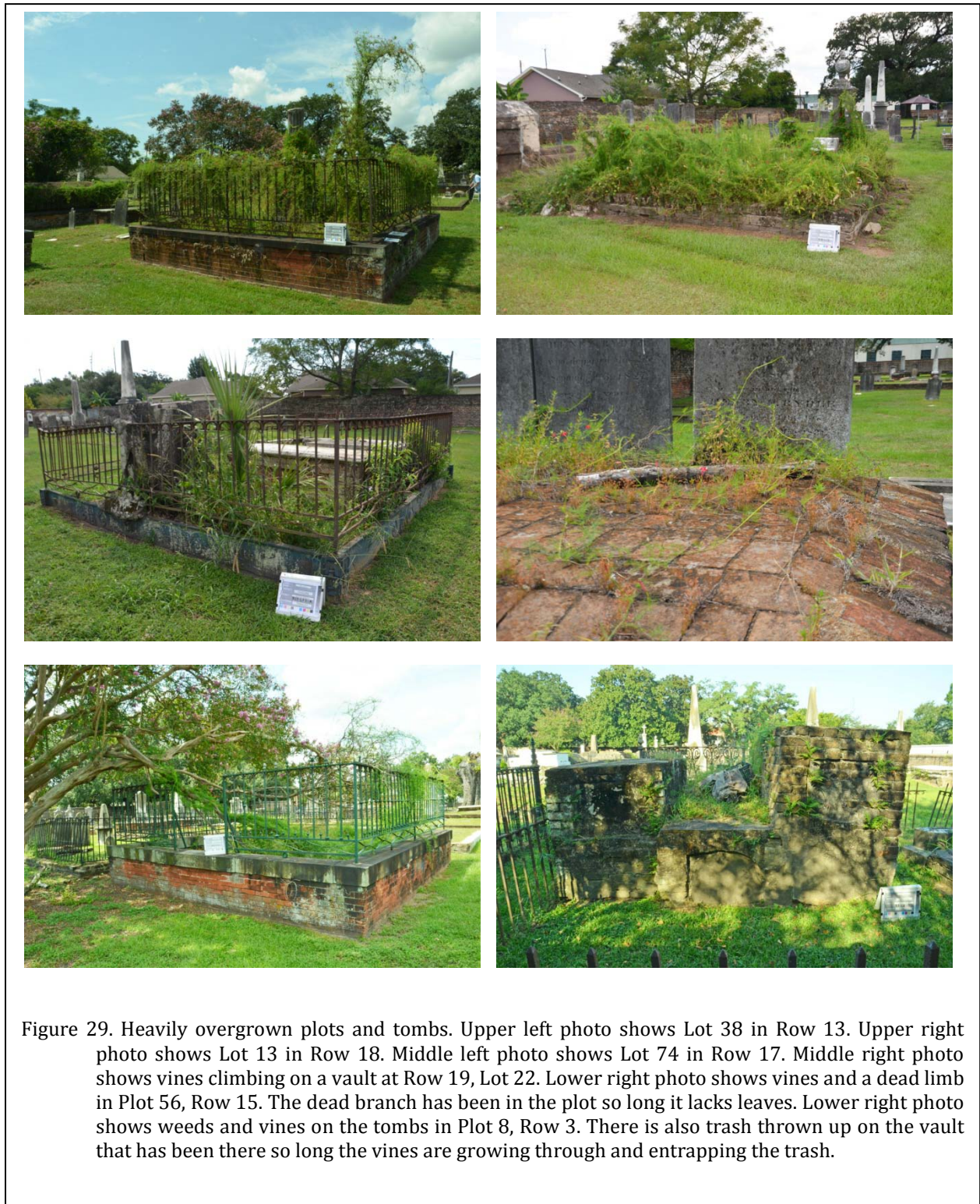


Figure 29. Heavily overgrown plots and tombs. Upper left photo shows Lot 38 in Row 13. Upper right photo shows Lot 13 in Row 18. Middle left photo shows Lot 74 in Row 17. Middle right photo shows vines climbing on a vault at Row 19, Lot 22. Lower right photo shows vines and a dead limb in Plot 56, Row 15. The dead branch has been in the plot so long it lacks leaves. Lower right photo shows weeds and vines on the tombs in Plot 8, Row 3. There is also trash thrown up on the vault that has been there so long the vines are growing through and entrapping the trash.

Where vines have taken over tombs, the appropriate treatment is to carefully remove the vines by hand (where they can be removed without causing damage to bricks or mortar joints) or be cut using sharp clippers. Where cut the remnant stub should be painted with a full-strength herbicide such as Round-up, Garlon, or Tordon to prevent their return.

Turf and Mowing

The Church Street Graveyard does not exhibit a good stand of turf. While there are areas with centipede, much of the turf consists of broadleaf weeds. It does not appear that either preemergent or postemergent herbicides are used.

We are told that mowing at Church Street Graveyard is conducted using a zero-turn mower with a 48-inch deck. While from an industry perspective this is a mid-sized mower, it nevertheless represents a very large mower for use in a cemetery crowded with three-dimensional monuments. Moreover, even a zero turn mower can prove difficult to operate among closely spaced monuments.

Stones in the cemetery clearly reveal the damage that can be done by large equipment combined with less than perfect, or caring, handling (Figure 30). Stones have been damaged by direct mower impacts, in several cases removing large fragments of stone, and scraped by the mower body. There are several cases of brick walls impacted with such force that bricks have been knocked out and the walls shifted.

We admit that it is difficult to distinguish recent mower damage from the damage done over years of less than ideal maintenance, but the whiter the impact area, the more recent the damage. Needless to say, this damage is not only unnecessary, expensive to the City, but it is also disrespectful. It shows no pride in one's work or care to do the best possible job.

We even have observed tire marks on monuments (Figure 31), where they have been

run over by mowers. In at least one case the stone was partially standing when impacted and the mower ran up and over the stone.

While rubber stains can be washed off with some effort, running over stones can cause extensive breakage and damage – costing the City even more to repair. As with other damage it shows a lack of professionalism and is disrespectful.

The use of large deck mowers also causes what is known as scalping. It results when the mower deck is so large that it cannot accommodate topographic change – typical in old cemeteries with sunken graves and mounded plots. Scalping causes severe visual damage. More importantly, scalping shocks the grass plants and growth slows or stops, limiting the vigor of the turf. A scalped lawn may dry out quickly from drought, or may develop unusual weed and disease problems.

Another problem with large mowers is that they are heavy and can easily cause damage to tombs and graves that are not immediately observable on the surface. At the Church Street Graveyard we identified one location where scalping resulted in exposing old brick work, likely the remains of a brick ledger. In another case a mower tire broke through the thin slate cover of a tomb only a few inches below grade. The latter case is not only dangerous to the operator and visitors, but also can expose human remains – both create a significant liability to the City.

In some cases we found that landscape practices were contributing to the disappearance of monuments, with ledgers not only sinking, but also being covered by mowing debris that are not blown off. This will result in the eventual loss of the monument.

A brief examination of grass blades reveals that they are being torn, rather than cut. This indicates that the mower blades are not being adequately sharpened. This makes the mower work harder, affects the aesthetics since the tips will brown, and makes the grass more vulnerable



Figure 30. Mower damage at the Church Street Graveyard. Upper left photo shows a mower impact (on the left) and scrape across the reverse of a stone in R11 L120. Upper right photo shows damage to one of the stones in the Jewish section in R12, L119. In addition to the scrape, there is edge damage on the right from the upper to the lower arrow, indicating repeated strikes. Middle left photo shows a stone in R17 L84 hit so hard that a large fragment has been removed. Middle right photo shows a stone in R14 L37 with multiple impacts and multiple scrapes at the bottom. Lower left photo shows a brick wall, R4 L37, which has been so severely impacted by a mower that bricks have been not only dislodged, but also shifted to the right. Lower right photo shows a ledger in R19 L102 with the corner broken and additional mower damage along every edge.





Figure 32. Other mowing problems. Upper left photo shows scalped grass in the cemetery, resulting from use of mowers that are too large. Upper right photo shows where scalping has exposed brick remains on a seemingly vacant plot. Middle left shows damage to the below ground vault resulting from a heavy mower breaking open the vault cover. Middle right shows a ledger that, while sinking, is also being covered with mowing debris never blown off. These debris are “mulching” on the marble, leading to the loss of the monument. Lower left photo shows grass tips that have been torn – not cut – by dull mowers at the Church Street Graveyard. Lower right photo shows trimmer damage up the face of a monument, probably the result of an effort to remove vines using incorrect equipment.

to disease. Professionals sharpen blades after every 8 to 12 hours of use.

We did not specifically inquire about the mowing height used in the cemetery. Given other issues in landscape maintenance, it is probably worthwhile to briefly review best practice.

Centipede is generally cut to a height of 1½ inches prior to it reaching 2-inches. During hot and dry conditions, when grasses are under stress, it is appropriate to raise the cutting height. Research reveals that grasses maintained at higher mowing heights have deeper root systems and improved drought tolerance. In addition, raising the mowing height of warm-season grasses as fall approaches will help the grass better over-winter. It is good practice to increase the mowing height for grass growing in the shade. This allows for more leaf area to intercept as much available light as possible. In addition, leaf blades in shaded areas will be longer and narrower and a lower cutting height will cause an excessive reduction in leaf length.

In cases such as the Church Street Graveyard where there are no pure stands, it is reasonable to arrive at a compromise of cutting height.

We recommend that only 21-inch walk behind mowers be used in cemeteries such as the Church Street Graveyard. If self-propelled models are used they should be set to as low a speed as possible.

In addition to mowing, nylon trimmers have been used around monuments, coping, fencing, and plantings. This is an acceptable practice, but it is critical that a very light weight line be used – along with worker attention – to minimize damage to soft stone such as marble.

We found two types present in the cemetery. Both were multi-sided and 0.095-inch in thickness.

In theory, multi-sided trimmer lines, in

the shape of a star, square or pentagon, produce a cleaner cut, slicing through heavier weeds and thick grass more efficiently. However, multi-sided lines tend to break easily when they come into contact with stones (such as monuments) and this may explain the abundance of line debris found in the cemetery.

Breakage may also explain why one of the lines found has an aramid fiber core – designed to prevent breakage.

Lines as thick as found at the cemetery can cause extensive, and unnecessary, damage to stones. We recommend a line diameter no greater than 0.065-inch. If the trimmers being used cannot accept line with this diameter, then the lightest weight line possible should be used or trimmers specifically for the cemetery should be acquired.

In addition to carefully training staff on proper mowing and trimming, there are several additional steps that can be taken to minimize problems.

We recommend that the edges and sides of each mower be painted a different color. This will transfer when stones are hit and it will be possible to determine who caused the damage.

A second step that can be taken is to install closed cell foam pad to the sides and front edges. This bumper will help to minimize accidental damage and its damage will also provide evidence of impacts.

Renovation

We recommend that the cemetery consider a renovation program in order to establish a good stand of a single grass type. This work can be accomplished section by section, gradually implementing the efforts throughout the cemetery. A good overview of what is likely the best choice, centipede, is available at <http://www.aces.edu/pubs/docs/A/ANR-0073/ANR-0073.pdf>.

The most significant impediment, beyond cost (which has a payback in terms of reduced

maintenance) is the need for irrigation, which the cemetery does not have.

Other Landscape Issues

Leaves

We found leaves collecting along walls and between monuments. It is necessary to periodically rake out leaves and other debris from between monuments, collecting the debris and then mulching the leaves by mowing. If the appropriate mulching blades are used, the resulting mulch is sufficiently fine that there is no need to gather any of the debris – everything is simply mulched back into the soil.

Sinking and Collapsing Graves

The cemetery has a number of sinking or collapsing graves. These depressions mark grave locations and they should not be filled until such time that all depressions have been accurately mapped. After that is accomplished, backfilling them with clean sand and seeding will reduce mowing difficulty and improve general pedestrian safety.



Figure 33. Sunken graves such as this blend into the landscape and pose a hazard to pedestrians.

Fire Ants

An issue of considerable concern is the presence of fire ants. One survey done in 1998 concluded that 33,000 people in the state of South Carolina sought medical attention as a result of fire ant stings. Of those 15% had severe localized allergic reactions and 2% had severe systemic reactions resulting in anaphylactic shock. Thus, fire ants are not simply an aesthetic nuisance, but they can pose a significant threat to the health of cemetery visitors.

Our work in the cemetery found fire ants with alarming regularity. It is clear that no effort is being made to control the problem and this poses a significant liability to the City.

An exceptional resource is the document, *Managing Imported Fire Ants in Urban Areas* (http://www.caes.uga.edu/applications/publications/files/pdf/B%201191_3.PDF).

While individual mounds can be treated, this approach is best used in small areas. At the Church Street Graveyard a far better approach is to once or twice a year, typically in April or May and again in September or October, broadcast a hydramethylnon bait such as Amdro at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds per acre. These applications will provide about 90% suppression rates, with maximum control about 4 weeks after application.

After 10-14 days the Amdro should be used as an individual mound treatment on any mounds that continue to be a problem or that remain in high traffic areas.

This treatment



Figure 34. Fire ants under a collapsed monument.

can be applied over the entire plotted cemetery at a cost of only \$96 per treatment or about \$24/acre.

Debris Stacked on Tombs

Across the cemetery we observed bricks and other materials stacked on ledgers, box tombs, and vaults. It appears that materials in the way during mowing were placed on tombs to get them out of the way and not impede mowing.

Nothing should ever be stacked on a monument. If the caregivers care so little about the preservation of these monuments, how can we expect the public to care?

Prior to any mowing, the grounds should be walked in order to pick up trash (discussed in a subsequent section), tree branches, and other debris. Trash and tree limbs should be removed from the cemetery on a weekly basis.

Bricks should be gathered up and *neatly* stacked on a pallet in the storage building on site. They should not be allowed to remain outside since they will gradually be pilfered.

Herbicide Use

Throughout the cemetery, but most noticeably in the northern third, many monuments have rings of dead vegetation around

them. This indicates that an herbicide has been used to eliminate the need to use nylon trimmers. Herbicides contain salts that will discolor and spall stone and brick.

This is an unacceptable practice and must cease immediately.

Recommendations

- The City should establish a dedicated cemetery maintenance staff with a crew of 2.5 full time individuals.
- Landscape technician activities require a great deal of oversight, and supervision must be on-site during all maintenance activities.
- All trees in the cemetery must be pruned to remove dead wood at no greater than five year intervals. All pruning should be performed by, or under the direct supervision of, an ISA Certified Arborist.
- All trees must be inspected by an ISA Certified Arborist on a yearly basis and after any significant wind storm.
- The 20-foot high standing stump must be appropriately removed from the cemetery.
- Trees to be planted on cemetery grounds must be carefully identified to be historically appropriate and to avoid significant issues such as surface roots, excessive litter, or weak structure. A list of potential plantings is provided.
- Every tree removed should be replaced by a new tree. It is also appropriate to plant replacement trees in anticipation of their need.
- All replacement trees or new plantings should be at least 1-inch caliper and meet the minimum requirements of the American



Figure 35. Items stacked on tombs and herbicide use in the cemetery. Upper row and middle left show examples of bricks and other materials stacked on tombs. The middle right and lower left photos show recent use of an herbicide to prevent the need for string trimming. The lower right photo shows previous use of herbicide, with grass and weeds just trying to recolonize the area around the stones.

Nursery and Landscape Association's American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.1-2004). All nursery stock should be carefully inspected prior to acceptance and planting.

- All new plantings should have water bags and rigid tree guards installed.
- Older, mature trees in the cemetery should have turf removed from under their drip lines and no more than 3-inches of mulch installed.
- Weedy plants and vines must be removed from on vaults, box tombs, and fences. Some may be safely removed by hand, others require cutting. Afterwards an herbicide should be applied to cut stumps to eliminate new sprouts.
- The use of large deck mowers in the Church Street Graveyard is causing extensive damage. This damage is further exacerbated by a lack of adequate supervision. Only 21-inch walk behind mowers should be used.
- All mowers must have closed cell foam bumpers installed. These must be replaced as needed. Operators with excessive wear on the bumpers should be given remedial training and instruction.
- Scalping of the grass must be prevented by more careful grave filling and seeding after all graves have been mapped.
- The line weight used on trimmers is too heavy. We recommend a line no greater than 0.065-inch.
- Herbicide must not be used around stones.
- Scattered bricks, especially those on monuments, must be gathered up and stored on a pallet in the maintenance building in the cemetery.
- Leaves must be removed from between tombs and against walls on a regular basis.
- Trash must be collected prior to each mowing.
- Fire ants are a health and safety issue and a management plan should be instituted immediately.
- Grass clippings should be blown off all monuments after every mowing or trimming.
- Lawn renovation should be considered to promote a pure stand of centipede.

Other Maintenance Issues

This section briefly explores other cemetery maintenance concerns exclusive of the landscape. We will briefly discuss signage issues, trash, and policies dealing with orphan stones.

Signage

At the present time the Church Street Graveyard does not have effective signage. Signage is located above the entrance, on the left column, on the right column, and on a column to the side (Figure 35).

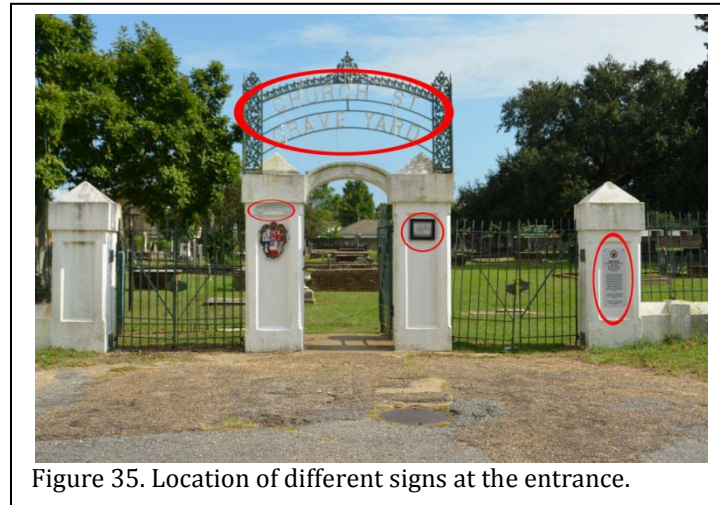


Figure 35. Location of different signs at the entrance.

It lacks a unified theme, repeats itself, and is located in several places. The use of narrative paragraphs, rather than numbered items tends to make it more difficult to understand. But most importantly, it fails to cover all of the rules critical for cemeteries today, especially those in urban centers.

From a cemetery preservation perspective signage is of four basic types: identification, regulatory, informational, and interpretative. They are generally recommended in this same priority.

Identification signage might include the name of the cemetery and might also include the cemetery's date of founding and historic significance (i.e., listed on the National Register). Examples of this signage are present over the entrance (the name) and on the left column.

Regulatory signage specifies laws, regulations, or expected standards of behavior. This signage is present on the right and far right columns.

The last two types of signage are informational (for example, directional signs) and interpretative (information on historic people buried in the cemetery; of which there are two in the cemetery).

The Cemetery must strive to develop effective and well-designed signage. Signage should combine good and consistent design, and meet the needs of visitors.

Specifically, the signage should provide consistent information; should be universally accessible; viewable by several people at once; and be very durable and able to withstand abuse or constant touching. Signage should be located near entrances and at major circulation intersections.

Identification Signage

The current identification sign incorporated into the ironwork is both attractive and historic. We recommend its retention. Signage on the left column, however, serves no real purpose and should be removed.

New signage should be erected on Government Street pointing to the cemetery to

alert visitors and encourage them to visit.

Regulatory Signage

The primary regulatory signage is mounted on the far right column and is easily overlooked. The long paragraphs discourage attention to the regulations, which are not clearly spelled out. For example, the hours the cemetery is open are included, but apparently so often overlooked a second sign has been added to the right central column. This sign, apparently paper behind glass that is not weather tight, is growing mold and looks unattractive (Figure 36).

If the City does not have a uniform style for signage, we like a classic black with rich gold lettering using a contemporary, but easily read typeface. The new sign should be located just inside the gates, beckoning visitors, but easily read even when the gates are closed. We do not



Figure 36. Deteriorating sign on the right central column.

believe signage should be mounted to the entrance columns. First, they are small and limit the size of the signs and, second, signs detract from the ironwork.

This new sign should cover a broad range of rules, many of which are not presently explained on the existing signage. The proposed sign, with the recommended rules, is presented in Figure 37.

Informational Signage

The current informational signage is limited to a three sentence historical marker and a small plaque for the Jewish graves within the cemetery. The former is really nothing more than a grave marker and it adds nothing to the cemetery experience. The later is understated, except for the very tall pole on which it is erected.

Both should be replaced with some consistent signage that actually tells the visitor something interesting, targeting individuals from out of state. The new signage should be lower to the ground in order not to detract from the three-dimensional nature of the cemetery.

In the future, consideration should be given to creating a cemetery map which could perhaps be mounted on the maintenance building inside the gates. Such a map could show the layout of the cemetery, the location of notable individuals, the location of the early Jewish graves, and the previous location of the paupers and African Americans.

There is a historical marker outside the cemetery on Government Street. It needs to be refreshed and made more inviting.

Interpretative Signage

These signs generally provide information on historic people buried in the cemetery. We are concerned that the cemetery is rather small and could easily become cluttered with such signs. A better approach would be to use perhaps 11x17 sheets with a map showing numbered graves and surrounding information concerning those graves. This would allow the inclusion of information explaining the cultural practices and use of above-ground graves, the iconography seen on monuments, and even burial practices of the time. In other words, it could have very broad appeal and not simply focus on “old dead white men” in the cemetery.

Church Street Graveyard

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, 1971

Enjoy your visit with us, but please keep in mind these rules

1. The cemetery is open from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm. Anyone present at other times is subject to arrest and prosecution for trespass.
2. No loitering or sleeping in the cemetery is permitted.
3. Many of the stones in this cemetery are old and may be easily damaged. Please refrain from sitting, leaning, standing, or climbing on any monument or tomb.
4. While no gravestone rubbings are permitted, please feel free to photograph our monuments. Only commercial photography requires permission from the City of Mobile, Parks and Recreation Department, Operations and Cemeteries Division.
5. All children under 16 years must be accompanied by an adult.
6. Absolutely no firearms, alcoholic beverages, or fireworks are permitted in the cemetery.
7. Appropriate dress and behavior is required at all times.
8. No pets, other than service animals, are allowed.
9. Please respect the cemetery grounds. Don't litter or damage any plantings, trees, or monuments.
10. This cemetery is closed to all burials and scattering of cremains.
11. Any work in this cemetery, including cleaning, painting, or repairs requires a permit from the City of Mobile, Parks and Recreation Department, Operations and Cemeteries Division and the Alabama Historical Commission.

For questions or concerns about maintenance issues please contact the City of Mobile, Parks and Recreation Department, Operations and Cemeteries Division at 251-208-7307.

In case of emergency please dial 9-1-1. Describe the location of this property as "Church Street Graveyard at the end of Scott Street."

Figure 37. Suggested new regulatory sign for the Church Street Graveyard.



Figure 38. Current informational signage that should be replaced with a consistent theme.

Trash

Trash is a very significant problem at the Church Street Graveyard. It appears to us that most of this trash, including food containers, beer cans, liquor bottles, discarded clothing, piles of cigarette butts, and other debris, has been generated by the homeless. Some examples of this problem have been illustrated by Figure 22 and are also shown in Figure 39. Control of the homeless problem in the cemetery will likely reduce the overall litter levels.

However, the problem also clearly indicates the inadequate level of maintenance at the cemetery since much of this trash is faded and has clearly been in the cemetery for months. In fact, some of the beer cans appear to have been

run over by mowers and then tossed into plots. There is no indication that trash is being picked up prior to mowing.

Consequently, the “trash problem” is really a “homeless problem” and an “inadequate maintenance” problem. Addressing the trash will require addressing the homeless and addressing appropriate supervision and maintenance practices.

There is only one trash container at the cemetery – a 55 gallon barrel situated at the entrance gate. Apparently fearing that someone might mistake the barrel for some other purpose, someone has stenciled “trash” on the historic column above the can.

It should be an embarrassment to the City that a 55 gallon drum has been used in a historic cemetery listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The barrel should quickly be replaced by an appropriate vandal resistant container that better blends with the cemetery setting.

The chosen containers should blend in with the surroundings, but it is not necessary to purchase “historic replicas” since they would likely appear out of place. The chosen containers should be durable and long lasting. Concrete, stainless steel, or powder coated steel are good options. They should have locking lids to keep trash in and minimize loss. The containers should be permanently mounted to prevent theft and damage.

It is also important that the container be emptied on a regular basis, perhaps with the current low visitation once a week. It would also be useful to line the new trash can with an appropriate sized bag, since it is far easier – and safer – to remove a bag than to shovel trash out using even gloved hands (the current container has no lining).

We do not believe that additional containers are needed at present, but the situation should be reevaluated as visitation increases.

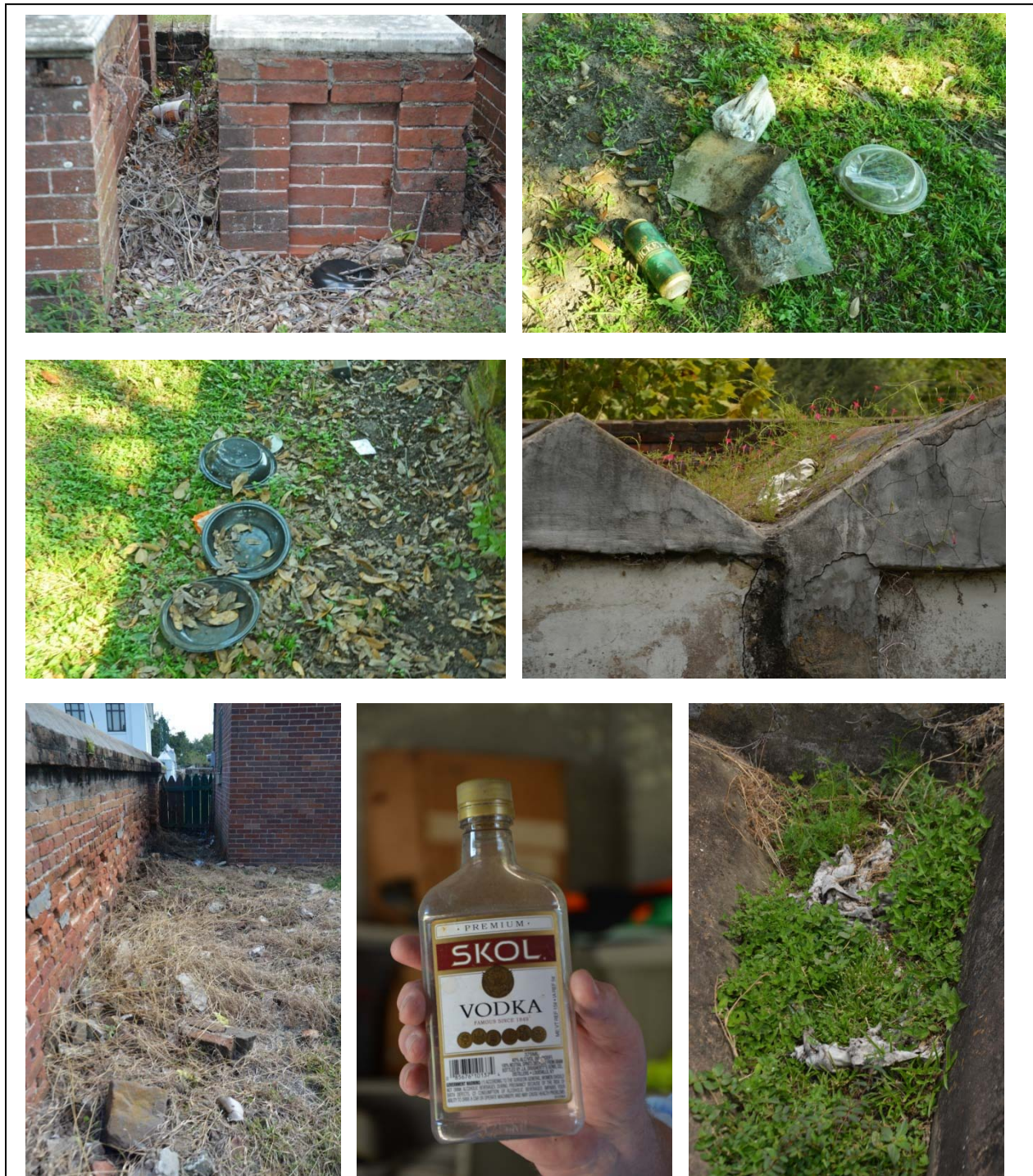


Figure 39. Trash problems in the Church Street Graveyard.



Figure 40. Trash barrel at the entrance to the cemetery.

The Pauper Section

There are several issues that require attention in the pauper (and enslaved African American) section. The uncomfortable truth is that we have no assurance that the “removal” of graves in this area was actually accomplished. It seems unreasonable that in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries a municipality would have been especially diligent in grave removals – especially the graves of the poor and those of color. It is far more likely that either only stones were removed, or at best, a few of the larger bones might have been recovered.

There is what appears to be a plot still in existence in this area, although it may have had something to do with the playground – we can’t be sure.

By all appearances the City has abandoned this portion of the cemetery to the use of the Big Zion AME Church for parking. It seems unreasonable that a religious body is being allowed to use City property. It is also unreasonable that a graveyard is being used for parking by anyone (although certainly its use as a playground was equally unreasonable). Such activities disrespect the memories of those who were buried – and may still be buried – there.

There are a number of very large – and beautiful – oak trees on the property, including

the much discussed Boyington Oak. Parking will compact the soil and lead to the decline in the trees’ health.

In addition, the lot is littered in blankets, suitcases, and other abandoned trash from the homeless. It is difficult to understand how the church can tolerate using such an unattractive location for parking by its congregation. It is also unimaginable that the City has failed to clean the lot and ensure that it stays clean.

We have several recommendations. The first is that the entire area be cleaned of trash and accumulated leaves (which can hide trash as well as hypodermic needles and other hazards). At the same time the City should immediately work with Big Zion AME Church to assist them in finding alternate parking, preventing parking by anyone on the property in the future. Then funding should be sought for a thorough ground penetrating radar survey, coupled with archaeological investigations.

If there are no human remains identified, then the City should decide whether to dispose of the property as surplus or, alternatively, develop a means of adding it to the interpretation of the Church Street Graveyard. However, at present, the lot is only an embarrassment to the City.

Lost and Orphan Stones

Every cemetery has stones that are no longer associated with their grave. The Church Street Graveyard is no exception and during this assessment we identified a relatively large number of scattered stones for which no grave could be identified. Good management requires that these stones be documented, collected and an effort made to return them to their proper locations. Long-term storage or simply ignoring them is inappropriate.

Stones should never be allowed to be removed from their original location without full documentation – where was the stone found, why



Figure 41. Trash ridden “parking” area outside the cemetery walls that was once part of the graveyard.



Figure 42. Orphan stones in the Church Street Graveyard.

is it being removed, where is it being stored, what should be done to reset the stone, what action is being taken to resolve the issue. Staff must understand that once a stone is separated from the grave, the potential that the grave will become lost – regardless of the quality of the cemetery records – dramatically increases. Thus, every effort should be made to ensure that stones remain on their grave.

A form that can be used to document fragments or orphans is provided as Figure 43.

Maintenance Building

We are told that the existing building immediately within the cemetery gates was originally an office, but at some point it was converted into tool storage, and more recently has been used for the storage of miscellaneous items. Apparently the building is almost never used today – as evidenced by the inability by City staff to get the lock to work.

While not unattractive, the building is not historic since it cannot be seen on the 1967 aerial



Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

MONUMENT FRAGMENT AND REMOVAL RECORD

Cemetery: _____ Date: _____ Fragment ID#: _____

Origin, if known: Grave #: _____ Section #: _____ Lot #: _____

Type: ☐ Headstone/primary monument ☐ Footstone ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Unknown

Stone: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ concrete ☐ other: _____

Dimensions (inches): _____ x _____ Thickness: _____

Visible Inscription: _____

Visible Design: _____

Location of Find: _____

How Found: _____

Storage Location & How Stored/Wrapped: _____

Comments: _____

Surveyor: _____

Photograph and/or Sketch: _____

Figure 43. Form used to document orphan or lost stones in a cemetery.

OTHER MAINTENANCE ISSUES



Figure 44. Exterior and interior of the Maintenance Building at the cemetery.



Figure 45. Open graves at the Church Street Graveyard. Upper view is open grave R20, L31. Lower photo shows the interior of R15, L66. No remains are visible, but may be present.

photograph. Nevertheless, leaving it in place is less costly and will do less damage to the cemetery than efforts to remove it. We also believe that it can be cleaned, repaired, and appropriately used.

At the present time maintenance needs are relatively modest, including repair of windows where glass is broken; repair of the roof, where tiles are displaced; repair of the interior wood bead board ceiling where a roof leak has caused rot; and interior cosmetic painting. Further deferring maintenance, however, will dramatically increase repair costs – so the work should be undertaken immediately.

The building includes a gas heater mounted on the ceiling, electrical service, a small open cubical in the northwest corner where a toilet is located, and a sink along the north wall. If these utilities can be made operable at a reasonable cost they would be of benefit to those City staff, volunteers, and contractors working in the cemetery. If they have been ignored so long that making them operable will be costly, then they should be removed from the building (since as they are they take up valuable space).

Currently the building appears to largely be used to store items the City has no other place for or for which it has no use, including several barrels of pool chlorine, other miscellaneous supplies, damaged tables, pool pumps and equipment, broken wheelbarrows, and worn-out tools. Since the building had not been entered in so long the lock was not functioning, we assume that none of these items are of importance and all can be discarded.

This will free the building for storage of ironwork and orphan stones. Emptied of the materials no longer useful or associated with the cemetery, stones can be laid on shelves or the floor. Ironwork parts can be collected and stored where they are safe. And as previously mentioned, bricks can be palletized and stored without fear of theft. Curiously, Sledge (1994:6) comments that behind the building there are “literally hundreds of pieces” of ironwork. Today there are only a few

(see Figure 39) remaining. Inside the building there are about seven sections (Figure 44).

Open Graves

During this assessment two partially open graves were identified (Figure 45). One, previously discussed, is open as a result of using equipment that is too heavy, causing the cover to fracture. The other is likely open simply as a result of natural forces. Both require intervention.

It is not appropriate to simply throw some soil or concrete on top of the grave, especially if the grave was original a below ground vault.

Each such grave should be inspected by an archaeologist with bioanthropological training to the extent necessary to remove rubble and failed coverings in preparation of placing a new covering over the tomb. The Alabama Historical Commission should be contacted regarding the permit necessary for such work.

The remains, if any are present, should be documented and photographed. In situ metric analysis and non-metric studies should be conducted. Burial hardware and associated remains should also be identified and documented.

At the conclusion of this work a conservator should assist in determining an appropriate covering. Often it is possible to use a manufactured concrete vault cover.

Recommendations

- A sign theme should be developed for the Cemetery using consistent colors and type faces.
- The current regulation signs require replacement using a unified them and new, appropriate regulations. This new signage should be located immediately within the front gates.

- The current roadside historical marker for the cemetery should be cleaned and repainted.
- The current informational signage should be removed and replaced with signage of a consistent form and that tells more of story.
- Consideration should be given to developing a map of the cemetery combined with a handout guide that identifies interesting individuals, iconography, and other features.
- Staff must be responsible for collecting and disposing of trash at least weekly – and always prior to mowing.
- Trash, including homeless debris and dense leaf litter, must be removed from the area that was once the pauper section.
- The City should work with Big Zion AME Church to locate appropriate parking that is not on the Church Street Graveyard.
- The City must conduct the studies necessary to determine if human remains still exist in the pauper section.
- Based on the findings of an archaeological investigation the City must determine either how to integrate the pauper section back into the cemetery or dispose of it as surplus property if all remains have been removed.
- The Cemetery must replace the current 55 gallon drum with a vandal resistant trash receptacle more in keeping with the cemetery.
- “Orphan” stones should be documented using a form and collected for short-term safe keeping until their appropriate location is identified through research. In so far as possible, stones should not be allowed to become disassociated with their graves as this effectively loses the grave location.
- The maintenance building must be cleaned out and repairs made. It can then be converted into useful storage of ironwork and orphan stones. The building can also be used for future conservation repairs of monuments.
- Open graves must be archaeologically examined and closed, replicating the original closure method or using a concrete vault top.

OTHER MAINTENANCE ISSUES

Conservation Issues

In the introduction to this plan we briefly discussed a variety of preservation issues, tackling the question of why it is important to preserve sites like the Church Street Graveyard and introducing the reader to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation. Readers may want to refer back to those discussions since they form a foundation for our discussion of the conservation needs at Oconee Hill.

Standards for Conservation Work

The City of Mobile is the steward of this cemetery, holding what belonged to past generations in trust for future generations. As such the City bears a great responsibility for ensuring that no harm comes to the property during its watch.

One way to ensure the long-term preservation of the cemetery is to ensure that all work meets or exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation, discussed on pages 4-6 of this study.

Another critical requirement is that the City ensures that any work performed in the cemetery be conducted by a trained conservator who subscribes to the Guidelines for Practice and Code of Ethics of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) (http://www.nps.gov/training/tel/Guides/HPS1022_AIC_Code_of_Ethics.pdf).

These standards cover such issues as:

- ❖ Respect the original fabric and retain as much as possible – don't replace it needlessly.
- ❖ Ensure that the treatment chosen is

suitable for the object, recognizing that at times no treatment is the best option.

- ❖ Choose the gentlest and least invasive methods possible.
- ❖ Is the treatment reversible? Is retreatment possible?
- ❖ Don't use a chemical without understanding its effect on the object and future treatments.
- ❖ Don't falsify the object by using designs or materials that imply the artifact is older than it is.
- ❖ Replication and repairs should be identified as modern so that future researchers are not misled.
- ❖ Use methods and materials that do not impede future investigation.
- ❖ Document all conservation activities and ensure that documentation is available.
- ❖ Use preventative methods whenever possible – be proactive, not reactive.

The AIC Code and Guidelines also require a professional conservator provide clients with a written, detailed treatment proposal **prior** to undertaking any repairs; once repairs or treatments are completed, the conservator must provide the client with a written, detailed treatment report that specifies precisely what was done and the materials used. The conservator must ensure the suitability of materials and methods – judging and evaluating the multitude of possible treatment options to arrive at the best recommendation for a particular object.

These Guidelines of Practice and Code of Ethics place a much higher standard on AIC conservators than individuals or commercial monument companies that offer "restoration services." This higher standard, however, helps

ensure that the Church Street Graveyard receives the very best possible care and that the treatments conducted are appropriate and safe.

Past Conservation Efforts

Of course like many cemeteries years ago many broken stones were set flat on concrete slabs – a practice that today we realize causes additional harm to the stones. We are not talking about these very old “repairs.” Rather our concerns focus on those of the last several decades.

Although a permit for work in the Church Street Graveyard is required from the City of Mobile, Parks and Recreation Department, Operations and Cemetery Division, we understand this is a fairly loose system, with often only verbal notification provided. As a result, there is no file on repairs or similar activities, such as painting of fences. That means there is no way to track repairs, document materials used, when work was done, or verify the methods or professionalism of the individual(s) involved.

An example of past undocumented work include the repair of the 17 monuments damaged by vandalism in 1989. The only information we have been able to uncover on those repairs is that the work was done by a New Orleans mason.

More recently we see numerous fences that have been painted. Generally this paint has been poorly applied, without benefit of a primer and without any obvious surface preparation. In some cases only the exterior of the fence has been painted, leaving the interior unpainted.

We also see considerable mortar work in the cemetery, at least some of which is almost certainly recent. While we have no information concerning the type of mortar used, we can note two very obvious problems. The first is that the work is sloppy. The second is that debris from the work were never cleaned up, but were simply left in the cemetery to be mowed around.

We therefore feel justified in saying that

at least some of the past work fails to meet the minimum standards of the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Preservation.

In addition, the Alabama Historical Commission, by law, is authorized to permit work in cemeteries, including activities such as repair, painting, and even cleaning. A copy of the required permit is available at <http://preserveala.org/pdfs/Cemeteries/CemeteryPermitApplication.pdf>. There appear to have been no permits issued by the Commission for any work done in the Church Street Graveyard.

It may be that the City will find it useful to relieve itself of the obligation of permitting work by simply requiring the issuance of a state permit. Regardless, it is important that all future permits be in-writing, require some evidence of competence, clearly specify the materials and products to be used, the methods to be used, a series of before and after photographs, and a final report. Many, but not all, of these are already found in the Commission’s permitting process.

Should the City wish to be involved in such permitting, this document will provide a good primer on what types of activities are correct and should be allowed. Work outside the bounds of that described here should be reviewed by a professional conservator before allowing the work to be undertaken.

Current Findings

Methods

The assessment was conducted by the authors and at each stone, monument, or vault that was found to require treatment we took one or more digital photographs with a board providing color bars, a scale, and location information. A physical assessment was conducted on conservation needs.

Not all issues were examined. For example, virtually all of the box tombs exhibit some degree of damage to their stucco, much of



Figure 46. Past repair efforts and work in the Church Street Graveyard. Upper left photo shows mortar smears and a recent shrinkage crack forming (since mortar is not intended to be used as stucco). Upper right photo shows very poor pointing with mortar smeared over the brick, very wide joints, and unfinished joints. Middle left photo shows brick rubble not picked up after repair of corner. Middle right photo shows rubble not collected after repairs. Lower left photo shows one of several fences painted only on the outside. Lower right photo shows where paint was spilled on a footstone with no effort to clean up the spill.

which is very hard Portland cement stucco. We view stucco as primarily (although not exclusively) as an aesthetic issue, so we did not recommend treatment when stucco alone was a problem.

A critical component of the assessment was assigning a priority to the treatment, ranging from 1 to 3.

Priority 1 stones are those which require immediate attention either because the stones are a threat to the public or themselves. The meaning of the former is obvious and might include an obelisk at risk for toppling, resulting in injury or death. The latter, however, needs some brief explanation. We found many stones that were a threat to themselves – stones where further deterioration would significantly escalate the treatment costs.

Priority 2 stones are those which require immediate attention, but which are not likely to be a threat either to visitors or themselves. Nevertheless, these are stones that we recommend be dealt with as quickly as possible, preferably within one or two years.

Priority 3 stones can be delayed for several years in most circumstances without suffering significant additional damage. This must not, however, be interpreted as meaning that these stones “don’t really” need repairs or that they “can wait” for another decade. Deterioration is on-going and deferring treatment will only result in additional, permanent losses, and dramatically escalating costs.

The assessment of individual stones is found in this report as Appendix 3.

There are two additional priorities, although they were not incorporated in this assessment.

Priority 4 stones are those which do not, at present, require any treatment. We recommend that these stones be revisited by a conservator within the next 5 to 6 years for further

assessment. The City should understand that stones require ongoing maintenance as they age and those found to be stable today, are likely to require treatment at some future point.

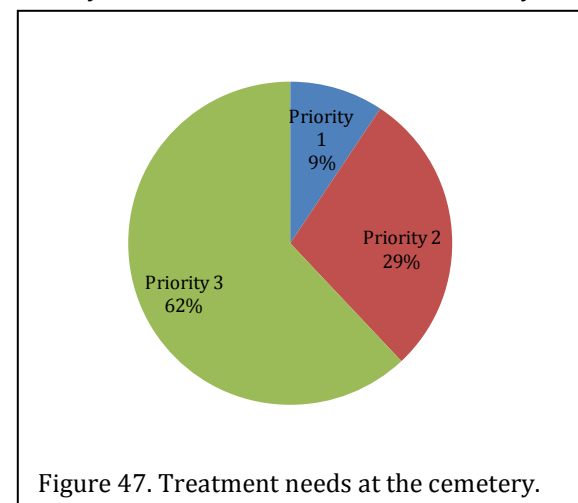
Finally, Priority 5 stones are those that are broken and for which there is no feasible treatment at present. We generally recommend that the location of such stones be identified on maps and the stone fragments collected for safekeeping. In the absence of collection and safekeeping the stones will continue to deteriorate and/or be collected by curious visitors as souvenirs.

Results

There are approximately 759 monuments in the cemetery based on Nelson and Nelson (1963). This is only an approximate number since they did not count footstones as separate from headstones. In addition, there have likely been losses since 1963.

Nevertheless, using 759 as an approximate baseline, we have found that 245 stones – about a third – require some level of treatment.

Figure 47 shows the proportions of these 245 stones that fall into Priority 1, 2, and 3. As is normally the case, most repairs are identified as Priority 3; treatments that can wait a few years.



The next most common are Priority 2 treatments – stones for which there is an urgent need for repair. And finally, there are a few stones – just under 10%, where repair can be described as critical.

While Priority 1 stones should be repaired as quickly as possible, the City may find some justification for lumping Priority 2 and 3 stones and proceeding with similar repairs at one time, or dividing the cemetery into sections and doing all the repairs in a particular section. There can be some modest savings by using this approach.

General Types of Stone Damage

A stone-by-stone assessment is included as an appendix in this assessment, so these discussions are meant to be generic, offering a broad overview of problems, and the appropriate solutions.

Sinking and Tilted Monuments

As is to be expected in a cemetery the age of the Church Street Graveyard there are a number of tilted, sinking, and even fallen monuments. There are a variety of reasons for these problems, but certainly a major reason is the use of inadequate foundations. As graves sink and collapse, stones will do the same, eventually toppling. As they topple not only is the appearance of the Cemetery dramatically altered, but the monuments can present a significant liability to the City. In addition, as monuments topple they are very likely to hit coping, walls, or other stones, causing damage to themselves or the objects they hit. This dramatically increases repair costs.

The solution involves the resetting of these monuments, prior to their further collapse.

Simple Resetting

A large number of stones in the cemetery require resetting. Many of these are flush-to-ground lawn markers or tablets that have

sunk and are now either tilted or being covered with soil and grass. Resetting is generally simple and can even be undertaken by trained volunteers (although it does not appear that at present the City has a corps of active volunteers).

The stone should be excavated, being careful to avoid shovel damage. There are some monuments that have been set in concrete and the removal of this material may require a conservator to ensure that the stone itself isn't damaged. Otherwise, the hole can be deepened and filled with pea gravel or decomposed granite as bedding.

A lawn marker should be reset about 1 inch above the ground level – tall enough to prevent being covered by soil and grass, but not so tall that it will be damaged by mowing. Tablets should be set with about 25 to 33% of the stone below grade. Additional pea gravel should be packed in around the stone as it is being leveled. The upper inch of backfill should be soil to allow for revegetation.

It is critical that Portland cement never be used to reset stones since it removes their ability to shift if they are accidentally hit by mowing or other landscape activities.

Resetting Die on Base Stones

The cemetery has a small number of die on base stones that were originally set usually with mortar and often with pins connecting the die to the base. Mortar is not an adhesive and will often fail.

In order to reset a die on base that is loose or shifted, it is first necessary to remove the die and set it aside. The base then must be checked to determine if it is both stable and level. In many cases it will be necessary to remove the base, establish a new foundation with pea gravel or decomposed granite, being sure that the base is both level and plumb.

All old mortar or setting compound must



Figure 48. Types of stone damage at Church Street Graveyard. Upper left and right photos are of a footstone and tablet that require simple resetting. Middle left photo shows a ledger that requires excavation and resetting on a solid foundation. Middle right photo shows a tilted footstone in the background and, in the foreground, a footstone that is entirely out of the ground and requires resetting. Lower left photo shows a die on base monument that is both tilted and unattached, so it is unstable. Lower right photo shows a die on base monument with pins that has been shifted backward placing pressure on the pins and risking serious damage.



Figure 49. Types of stone damage at Church Street Graveyard. Upper left photo shows a die on base that has toppled. The original pin holes are visible in the base and one pin is shown caught between the granite sub-base and the marble base. Upper right shows a die on base that had ferrous pins. Iron jacking broke both corners. The ferrous pins were replaced by brass pins (note the staining) and OPC was used as a repair. Middle left photo shows a fallen tab in socket stone that needs only to be reset using a high lime mortar. Middle right photo shows a partially collapsed cradle grave with broken side rails. Lower left photo shows two damaged cradle graves with fallen and broken side rails and tilted or displaced dies at the head and foot. Lower right photo shows a die on base that has nearly shifted off its base because it lacks pins.



Figure 50. Types of stone damage at Church Street Graveyard. Upper left shows a fallen obelisk and tilted base that will require a tripod to reset. Upper right shows a similar obelisk that also broke when it fell and requires more extensive repairs. Middle left photo shows a tabletstone with multiple breaks. Middle right photo shows a footstone with a simple break that has been further damaged by aggressive mowing. Lower left photo shows a broken ledger that also requires repair to its brick support. Lower right photo shows a stone that may not have a base. It may be possible to provide a new slotted base for resetting the stone.

be removed from the base and the die. This can usually be accomplished using plastic spatulas or a small chisel. Care must be taken not to disfigure the stone during this cleaning process.

If pins are to be installed holes must be drilled and cleaned in both the die and base. Either fiberglass or stainless steel pins should be inserted that are slightly shorter in length and smaller in diameter than the holes. While they may be set using epoxy or lime mortar, it is sometimes acceptable to leave them loose.

The purpose of these pins is to help secure the base and die, making it more difficult to accidentally (or intentionally) tip a monument over.

A lime based mortar (never Portland cement mortar) should be used. An appropriate mix is 1:2.5 NHL (natural hydraulic lime) 3.5 to sand or powered marble.

The stone is then reset and appropriately centered – there are special monument setting devices to assist in this. Excess mortar can be manually removed and then the monument can be cleaned off using a barely damp sponge and fresh water. If there are any gaps, additional mortar will need to be used to fill these gaps.

Cradle Graves

Cradle graves, also called bedstead monuments, are combinations of headstones and footstones connected by side rails, giving the appearance of a bed. Historically these were often planted in flowers or groundcover.

Resetting cradle graves is more difficult and time consuming than other monument types, but involves essentially the same techniques. The individual parts were typically connected by ferrous or brass pins. These fail as the grave shaft collapses and individual components begin sinking or tilting. Frequently side rails will be broken by improper mowing or by being walked on.

The first step is removal of the individual

components and infilling the grave with decomposed granite in order to establish a good foundation for rebuilding the monument. If all of the parts are intact, they are simply reset as described in the above sections. Stainless steel pins can be used if there are holes for pins.

If the side rails are broken the monument will require conservation treatment.

Loose Monuments

There are also loose monuments. These are typically die on base markers where the monument company failed to insert a pin to stabilize the two parts (the die and the base). These monuments remain upright through gravity and consequently pose a significant threat to the public, other monuments, and themselves.

For such monuments we recommend drilling and pinning as described earlier to improve stability and reduce the City's liability.

Large Monuments

There are, unfortunately, some large monuments that are severely tilted or fallen. Depending on their size, these will require the use of a tripod, small equipment, or even a crane to facilitate resetting. These should be reset by a conservator trained in rigging and using the equipment needed for large, heavy monuments.

Tab in Socket Monuments

These are monuments where the base has a recess or socket into which a tab on the die fits, joining the base and die. Tab in socket stones were originally set with a high lime mortar. Over time these may come loose and require resetting.

Resetting correctly is very simple, but too often past repair efforts have used Portland cement mortar, which is very hard and inflexible. If the stone received any impacts after such a repair the tab is almost certain to break off in the socket, requiring a much more complex repair involving pinning, described below.

If still in good condition, however, resetting can be relatively simple. The socket must be cleaned of loose mortar and leveled using pea gravel or decomposed granite. Then the stone should be reset using a soft mortar such as a 1:2.5 mix of NHL 3.5 and sand. It is always important that the mortar used be soft – should the stone be impacted, we want the mortar to fail, not the stone. Afterwards, the stone is braced for 48 hours to allow the mortar to set.

Broken Stones

There are a large number of broken stones. Leaving these stones laying on the ground or leaning against other stones subjects them to additional damage, increasing the eventual cost of appropriate repair. Stones on the ground are walked on, have mowers run over them, and if they are marble, and are subject to greater acid rain damage.

Broken stones previously set in concrete are not included since it is usually impossible to remove marble from imbedded concrete without damage. It is usually best to leave the stones embedded in the hope that eventually the concrete will fail naturally, presenting an opportunity to make a correct repair.

Otherwise, the cemetery is fortunate that there have relatively few past repair efforts using inappropriate repair techniques or materials. It is always far easier to conduct an appropriate conservation treatment than to “undo” inappropriate actions, such as the use of “simple epoxy” repairs – where stone fragments are joined using a continuous bead of epoxy. Experience indicates that for a long-lasting repair, particularly in structural applications, the use of pins is necessary. Moreover, most adhesives are far stronger than the stone itself, meaning that failure of the repair is likely to cause additional damage to the stone.

Appropriate conservation treatment requires a blind pin repair. This drilling and pinning is a process that involves carefully aligning the fragments, drilling the stones, and setting fiberglass, or occasionally threaded 316

stainless steel rod, using a structural epoxy in the drill holes.

Diameters and lengths of pins vary with the individual application, depending on the nature of the break, the thickness of the stone, its condition, and its expected post-repair treatment. The choice of epoxy depends on the required strength, among other factors.

Since there is also usually some loss of fabric along the break, this treatment will also involve infilling areas of loss with a compatible mortar. This consists of a natural cementitious composite stone material resembling the original as closely as possible in texture, color, porosity, and strength. This type of repair may also be used to fill gaps or losses in marble.

Under no circumstances should latex or acrylic modified materials be used in composite stone repair. These additives may help the workability of the product, but they have the potential to cause long-term problems. Such products are not appropriately matched in terms of strength or vapor permeability.

More suitable materials include Jahn (distributed by Cathedral Stone), the lime-based mortars of U.S. Heritage, or the lime-based St. Astier Lithomex. These closely resemble the natural strength of the original stone, contain no synthetic polymers, exhibit good adhesion, and can be color matched if necessary.

Drilling stones is a complex treatment that should only be conducted by a trained conservator. Infill is similarly complex and the Jahn products require certification in their use through Cathedral Stone.

New Settings for Broken Stones

There are situations where the base of a broken stone cannot be found, or the base is so damaged that it will not allow drilling. In many such cases the stone can still be reset, using a new below ground slot.

Table 4.
Comparison of Different Cleaning Techniques

Cleaning Technique	Potential Harm to Stone	Health/Safety Issues
Sand Blasting	Erodes stone; highly abrasive; will destroy detail and lettering over time.	Exposure to marble dust is a source of the fatal lung disease silicosis.
Pressure Washers	High pressure abrades stone. This can be exacerbated by inexperienced users. Pressures should not exceed 90 psi.	None, unless chemicals are added or high temperature water is used.
Acid Cleaning	Creates an unnatural surface on the stone; deposits iron compounds that will stain the stone; deposits soluble salts that damage the stone.	Acids are highly corrosive, requiring personal protective equipment under mandatory OSHA laws; may kill grass and surrounding vegetation.
Sodium Hypochlorite & Calcium Hypochlorite (household and swimming pool bleach)	Will form soluble salts, which will reappear as whitish efflorescence; can cause yellowing; some salts are acidic.	Respiratory irritant; can cause eye injury; strong oxidizer; can decompose to hazardous gasses.
Hydrogen Peroxide	Often causes distinctive reddish discolorations; will etch polished marble and limestone.	Severe skin and eye irritant.
Ammonium Hydroxide	Repeated use may lead to discoloration through precipitation of hydroxides.	Respiratory, skin, and eye irritant.
D/2 Architectural Antimicrobial	No known adverse effects, has been in use for nearly 15 years.	No special precautions required for use, handling, or storage.

A concrete slotted foundation sufficient in width, length, and depth to support the tablet is created and allowed to thoroughly cure. Then the remnant stone is reset in the slot, using a high-lime mortar, such as a 1:2.5 mix of NHL 3.5 and sand.

The resulting resetting will not be as tall as the stone once was and this does change the three-dimensional appearance of the cemetery, but the stone is no longer flat on the ground, suffering additional damage. The repair also allows other treatments in the future (for example, should the base be found), since no damage is done using this treatment.

Ferrous Pins

There are times when a die on base is joined using one or ferrous pins. Such stones

should be given a high treatment priority since, left untreated, the corrosion of the ferrous pin will cause significant spalling, cracking, and breakage of the stones – a process known as “iron jacking.” The corrosion products of these ferrous pins have a greater volume than the original pin and as the corrosion products expand, they crack the stone. Many of these stones already exhibit corrosion staining and cracking.

It is necessary to use diamond core drills to remove the corroded ferrous pins and replace them with either fiberglass or, rarely, stainless steel. Afterwards it is necessary to fill the voids with a natural cementitious composite stone material

such as that previously described for infill repairs.

In some cases the iron pins have already caused the stone to spall. Treatment is similar, except that the replacement pins must often be longer and inserted into stone that is still capable of bearing the weight of the monument. Such repairs also necessitate major reproduction of lost stone and therefore are more time consuming and expensive.

Cleaning

Many of the stones exhibit relatively dense deposits of lichen (a symbiotic association typically between fungus and green algae) or algae alone. While sometimes viewed as only an aesthetic issue, there are stones at the Church Street Graveyard where the biologicals have

become so thick that the carving on the stone is today illegible. These biologicals may damage stone in a variety of additional ways. As lichen and other plants grow, they can exert pressure on the mineral grains, weakening the intergranular structure. Some organisms produce acid compounds that dissolve the calcium carbonate. Some can even etch granite. Many of the lichen and algae allow water to migrate into cracks and crevices of the stone, leading to freeze-thaw damage.

While cleaning is often recommended, inappropriate cleaning can result in a significant amount of damage. We observed at least two situations at Church Street Graveyard where inappropriate cleaning focused only on inscriptions by the use of some abrasive. This damages the stone and should never be done.

Table 4 lists problems with a variety of “common” stone cleaning processes widely used by commercial firms and the public. This information is important to the City and should also be made available to any families that may inquire about cleaning their specific monuments.

A suitable biocide for cleaning stones is D/2 Biological Solution (<http://d2bio.com/>) available from a variety of conservation suppliers. Stones should always be prewetted prior to application of D/2 and after dwelling for a few minutes followed by gentle scrubbing, should be flushed from the stone.

Fences

There are 35 extant fences in the Church Street Graveyard in varying conditions. The first survey of the ironwork was conducted in 1994 by Sledge, although it does not appear that any action was taken. This current study again evaluated the fences and it is useful to compare the results from the two studies.

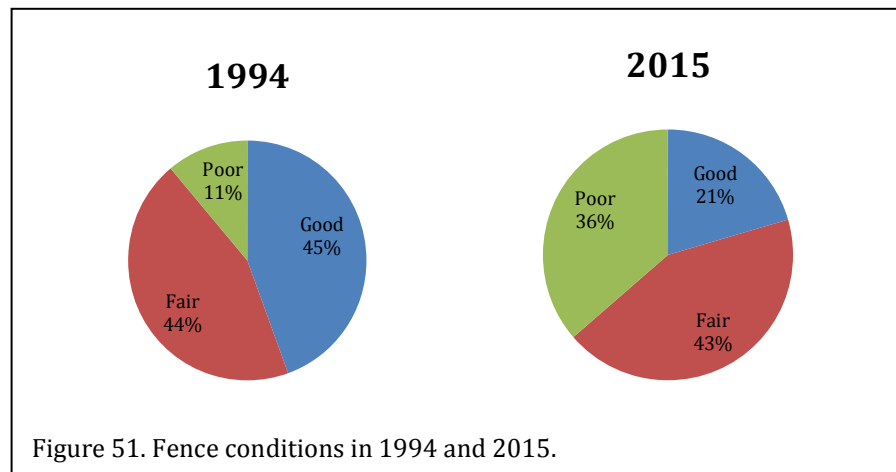
Sledge categorized the fences into “good,” “fair,” and “poor,” although the condition of seven fences was not specified. Our study evaluates deterioration as >50% (which we equate with poor), between 25 and 50% (which we equate with fair), and <25% (which we identify as good). While there are 34 plots with fences, one plot has a fence within a fence, creating a total of 35 fences evaluated.

Figure 51 compares the results of the two assessments, conducted about 20 years apart. The precipitous decline in condition is immediately obvious. The number of fences in good condition has been reduced by half, while those in poor condition have tripled. We hope this clearly indicates that if the City wishes to save this resource, immediate intervention is necessary.

Painting

Where fences exhibit remaining old paint, there is typically chalking and fading of the paint, flaking paint, and spot corrosion. Such fences requires immediate cleaning and painting. In fact, painting is the single best long-term preservation mechanism for fences – and it is one of the least expensive options.

There are a variety of cleaning methods available. The basic standards for preparing metal substrates are a joint effort between the Society for Protective Coatings (SSPC) and the National Association of Corrosion Engineers International



(NACE). The most common methods used in fence repair include SSPC-SP2, Hand Tool Cleaning. This technique removes all loose mill scale, loose rust, loose paint, and other loose foreign matter by hand chipping, scraping, sanding, and wire brushing. It is often difficult to get into small crevices using this technique.

More aggressive is SSPC-SP3, Power Tool Cleaning. Power wire brushing, power sanding, power grinding, power tool chipping, and power tool descaling is used to remove all loose mill scale, loose rust, loose paint, and other loose foreign matter. It is often even more difficult to get power tools into the angles and details of fence ironwork.

If blast cleaning is needed, the typical standard is SSPC-SP10/NACE 2, Near-White Blast Cleaning. At this level of cleaning the metal, without magnification, will be free of all visible oil, grease, dust, dirt, mill scale, rust, coating, oxides, corrosion products and other foreign matter in at least 95% of each unit area (3x3-inch block). No more than 5% of each such block may be stained by light shadows, slight streaks, or minor discolorations caused by stains of rust, stains of mill scale, or stains of previously applied coatings. The equivalent is SA2½ in the Swedish Standard for cleaning metal.

There are several issues with such blast cleaning. First, dust must be controlled since it is possible that lead-based paints exist. Second, the ironwork can be damaged if the pressure is too high or the grit chosen is too aggressive. Third, it removes the mill scale, which is a stable oxide layer on the surface of iron which has a protective function. And finally, it generally requires the fence to be dismantled and removed from the site, a practice that can cause additional damage to the fence components.

In balance, we generally do not recommend anything more than brushing of the fence to remove loose corrosion and flaking paint (SSPC-SP2, Hand Tool Cleaning).

Where cleaning is also required, if water

is used the ironwork should afterwards be wiped down with mineral spirits. Vulpex soap may also be used as a 1% solution in mineral spirits, avoiding the use of water entirely. Generally high pressure water is not recommended since it can drive water into cracks and crevices that is difficult to dry out, especially in an outside environment.

Virtually all ironwork has open joints, areas where water can penetrate through capillary action, or what are called “water-traps,” areas where water can collect. These, along with casting defects, were traditionally filled using red lead paste. This paste is still available in Great Britain from chandlers and can be fabricated from red lead and boiled linseed oil (about a 16:1) mix. Generally, however, we today recommend the use of a sealant. At times a polysulfide mastic has been recommended. This is a synthetic rubber with excellent adhesive characteristics. It does not, however, readily take paint. Consequently, a one part polyurethane, elastomeric sealant/adhesive, such as Sikaflex 1a, which is paintable, is often used. The cure time for polyurethane is generally shorter than polysulfide, and it has excellent flexibility, essential to allow the expansion and contraction of the metal components.

Under no circumstance should a silicon caulk be used. Exposed silicone is a magnet for dirt and repels paint. It relies on compression to maintain its seal, so it often fails with the expansion and contraction of ironwork. Silicone is, however, an excellent gasket material to prevent galvanic reactions if dissimilar metals must be combined in repairs.

At a minimum one primer coat and two top coats of paint are needed. It is better to apply two coats of primer and two finish coats. There are also some specifications that include the use of micaceous iron-oxide (MIO) intermediate layer.

Zinc-rich primers are typically recommended if the ironwork has been cleaned to SSPC-SP10/NACE 2, Near-White Blast conditions. In fact, zinc primers can only be used on such metals. Otherwise, for those fences cleaned by

wire brush a conventional alkyd primer, such as Rust-Oleum Professional High Performance Metal Primer 7769 is a good choice. While one coat is often used, two coats are preferred, ensuring adequate time between coats for curing.

The use of MIO intermediate layers is not common, although it does possess outstanding anticorrosive properties. It is typically used in industrial applications and expensive, so its use on cemetery fencing has not been widely adapted.

The final treatment should be two top coats of flat alkyd paint, such as Rust-Oleum Professional High Performance. Hard epoxy paints are not recommended since they are inflexible and don't allow for the natural thermal expansion and contraction of iron components.

New Orleans green, or Charleston green, was a light grass green paint formulated with copper arsenate which darkened with exposure to the elements. Thus, it began light green and turned, over time, to almost black. The dark or faded color is today defined as Hex value 232B2B, with a RGB value of 35-43-43 and a CMYK value of 76-63-64-66. It is manufactured by a variety of companies, including Duron, Sherwin Williams, and Rust-Oleum. It might, however, be more appropriate to use the lighter green color since that is the color originally intended.

It appears that most, if not all, of the fences have been painted so often it will be difficult at this point to determine original colors. A cost evaluation should be made between the various New Orleans or Charleston greens and more common black.

Flat paint is recommended since the additives used to produce gloss tend to chalk more and do not hold their color as well as flat paints.

Many of the fences, however, show no remaining paint. This is a perfect situation for light brushing to remove loose corrosion, followed by the application of Rust-Oleum Rust Reformer®. This product has been tested by the Canadian

Conservation Institute, including exposure to very harsh salt spray and was one of their top three best performers (it is, today, the only formulation still available). Rust Reformer® is a conversion process that stabilizes the corrosion products and serves as a primer. This product cures to a blue-black color.

It should be top coated with Rust-Oleum High Performance Protective Enamel® in flat white followed by a final top coat of flat black (or whatever color is selected) 24 hours later. This is a quality assurance process since any areas missed by the flat white will immediately be identified by the undercoat of black Rust Reformer®. Similarly any areas missed by the application of final top coat of flat black will immediately be recognized by the underlying white paint.

Paint application should be by brush, producing initial dry coat of 1-2 mils (the wet build-up is typically twice this). Expressed in a more conventional fashion, paint should be applied in thin layers. This ensure appropriate curing and prevents details from being hidden. Paint should be worked into cracks and crevices and never used to bridge them. Paint is not a caulk and attempting to use it in this manner will trap air and water, making the paint more prone to crack and flake.

Other Fence Issues

It is worthwhile to briefly outline a few additional issues critical in fence repair. These concerns should be kept in mind for all ironwork treatments at the Church Street Graveyard.

It is critical that fence bottom rails (or other elements) not be allowed to be covered by soil. Prior to any repair or painting it is essential that the ironwork be removed from ground contact. This will usually require re-sculpting or contouring the ground to allow exposure and ensure that water flows away from the fence.

Whenever possible, painting should be by brush. If airless sprayers must be used there will be much overspray, requiring much larger

amounts of paint. In addition, all vegetation and all stones within the plot – and all immediately adjacent plots – must be fully wrapped in plastic to prevent damage from drift. The requirement for additional paint and the time required to wrap vegetation and monuments will significantly increase the cost of the work.

Welding is appropriate in some situations, but not all. Welding, if performed using continuous (not spot) welds that are ground smooth, is acceptable where little or no expansion or contraction of the iron is anticipated. Where there were originally slip joints, however, welding is inappropriate since it will create stresses that can cause additional damage. For these areas it is necessary to infill the fabric and recreate slip joints that allow movement.

Where welding is appropriate, it must be of very high quality. Appropriate welding processes may include gas tungsten arc welding (GTAW) and shielded metal arc welding (SMAW). Success in repair of cast iron has been achieved in the past using a nickel welding electrode called a NiRod Ni-99. This rod allows elasticity that eliminates the cracking in the transition zone characteristic of low carbon steel electrodes. It should be combined with peening the weld upon completion, reducing surface stress during cooling. The GTAW process uses silicon-bronze wire and stainless steel wire. These are selected for their compatibility and ductility.

While it would be best to repair wrought iron with wrought iron, this presents several difficult problems. The first is that there is no known commercial source of wrought iron in the world and only one UK supplier of recycled wrought iron. Thus, wrought iron repairs are very expensive, assuming material can be acquired.

Generally, the use of mild steel is not an especially good choice for repair of wrought or cast iron. It corrodes much worse than wrought iron, is often dimensionally different, and can create galvanic reactions with wrought iron. The use of stainless steel is usually a better choice. There are situations where mild steel is the only

affordable alternative.

As previously mentioned, we do not typically encourage restoration. It is very costly and funnels money away from preservation activities that have a much greater impact on a much larger assemblage. Where recasting is critical, we recommend Robinson Iron in Alexander City, Alabama (<http://www.robisoniron.com/>). Castings are typically produced in Class 30 gray iron. After casting, the individual pieces should be machined as necessary and then primed with a non-epoxy primer.

We identified fence parts lying on the ground throughout the cemetery. All such parts should be collected and stored for possible repair, replacement, or replication. They should not be ignored and allowed to be stolen or destroyed.

As with many other aspects of the historic fabric, the City has allowed fences to significantly deteriorate (as mentioned, over a third of all ironwork is in poor condition). This has created a crisis. The cemetery must implement a preventative maintenance program and must fund repair of damages as they occur. If this is not done, much of the Church Street Graveyard ironwork will not survive for another generation.

It becomes critical when private individuals are maintaining fences that the City provide this guidance and encourage private individuals to perform maintenance to the same standards. This will help prevent future problems that result when individuals are not aware of good ironwork practices.

Brickwork

A critical standard in pointing mortar joints is the National Park Service Preservation Brief 2, *Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings*, available online at <http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/briefs/brief02.htm>. It is written by two of the foremost authorities in the United States.

Although *Preservation Brief 2* was

intended to direct repointing work, it also provides a useful basis for any efforts that involve rebuilding walls.

This document makes several critical points:

- ❖ the new mortars must match the historic mortar in color, texture and tooling;
- ❖ color of new mortar is largely controlled by the sand aggregate, thus matching aggregate is critical;
- ❖ the new mortar must have greater vapor permeability and be softer (measured in compressive strength) than the masonry units;
- ❖ the new mortar must be as vapor permeable and as soft or softer (measured in compressive strength) than the historic mortar; and
- ❖ mortar is designed to be – and must be – sacrificial.

If these five rules are followed, the mortar will comply with NPS standards, be appropriate for repair work on historic structures in the graveyard, and most importantly “will do no harm.”

ASTM International, formerly known as the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), is a globally recognized leader in the development and delivery of international voluntary consensus standards. The standard ASTM C1713, *Standard Specification for Mortars for the Repair of Historic Masonry*, covers both repair mortars used for both non-structural purposes such as repointing, as well as “for structural purposes such as, but not restricted to, reconstruction or repair of mortar joints that contribute to the structural integrity of the masonry.”

The document requires that aggregates conform to ASTM C144, additions are strictly limited, pigments must conform to ASTM C979 (pigments may not exceed 10% by weight of the binder, except for carbon black, which is limited to 2%), and binders are primarily non-hydraulic

lime (e.g., lime putty, ASTM C1489) or hydraulic limes (ASTM C144).

The document also provides guidance on volume proportions, noting that they are typically combined with ratios ranging from 1 part total binder materials to 2 to 3½ parts aggregate, although a few may fall outside this range.

Other standards or recommendations for work such as this include the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Preservation, as well as the AIC Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Practice, which have been previously discussed.

Finally, there are also widely recognized standards of performance for masonry work. Virtually all historic preservation specifications, for example, include a provision requiring the contractor to have demonstrated proficiency in restoration by previous successful performance of specific tasks within the past 10 years. The firm itself must generally be able to show at least 5 years of experience. The goal of such standards is to ensure that those performing the work have done so in the past and are not “learning” using your materials and site.

Generally mock-ups are required. These are panels, often about 16 ft² in a location on site selected by the client. The sample panels built by the prospective mason must match the existing masonry in coursing, bond pattern, and mortar joint configuration. The test panels may involve the construction of a wall, repointing, or other tasks required by the contract. When inspected and approved by the client (or more often the architect or conservator), the panels become the standard for quality, color range, size range, texture, and inclusions. All materials and performance must conform to the approved samples, subject to normal variation.

There is often a requirement that at least one skilled journeyman mason be on-site at all times to personally direct the work of other masons employed on the job.

There are typically requirements that all

materials be delivered to the job site in new, unopened containers and that they be protected from wetting by rain, snow or ground water, and from staining or intermixture with earth or other types of materials

Strict weather condition limitations are also enforced. No work may be performed in wet weather. No masonry work is allowed when the surface temperature of masonry is below 40° F or air temperature is predicted to be below 40° F within 48 hours. Masonry must not be allowed to freeze until the mortar is thoroughly dry and hardening almost complete. No mortar work is typically permitted when the temperature rises above 100°F. The mason is also responsible to provide sun and wind protection, such as burlap sheeting to prevent “flash curing” of the mortar. The mason must also be able to periodically moisten the mortar after it has been installed.

In the mixing of mortar, good practice demands that ingredients (e.g., binder and aggregate) be measured by cubic volume using a uniform measure. Shovel measuring should never be permitted and is poor practice. It also matters whether constituents are measured dry or moist. For example, there is a significant increase in bulk volume of dry sand when water is added. If sand is measured dry, more sand is put into the mix than if the same volume of damp sand were used. Oversanding can result in gritty, hard-working, and when dried, weak mortars.

There are also widely recognized performance standards. Bricks should be laid with completely filled bed and head joints, ends should be buttered with sufficient mortar to fill head joints. Masonry must be laid plumb and true, following the coursing, patterns, and joint size of adjacent (or original) construction. Minor dabs of adherent mortar must be struck off the brick surfaces. Excess mortar must be brushed from surfaces frequently during the work. Existing surfaces must be protected from mortar dripping and splashing. Minor mortar marks must be removed by misting with water and brushing with a small, stiff bristle brush. After the mortar has set, the loose mortar and soil should be removed with

clear, clean water. Acid cleaning should be strictly prohibited.

Much cleaning can be avoided by minimizing water use in mortar and pointing mortars, in particular, must be applied very dry (the consistency of damp brown sugar) to permit good compaction and prevent smearing.

Walls or repointing should be misted to ensure the slow curing of the mortar. This generally involves misting at least three times daily (more depending on weather conditions), usually for several weeks after the work is completed.

Mortar and Jointing

Stone, especially granite and fieldstone, tends to be quite hard and generally withstands the use of hard mortars. Historic bricks are often far softer than modern examples. The use of a modern hard cement mortar will cause extensive damage to this soft brick as one expands more rapidly than the other. Mortar should always be designed to deteriorate more quickly than the brick (it should be sacrificial), since the mortar can be readily replaced through pointing.

Often masons use a Type S masonry cement field mixed with sand. Masonry cement is a prepackaged combination of Portland cement and plasticizers. The mix of these bagged mortar mixes is typically proprietary and is not required by ASTM standards to include hydrated lime (ground limestone is accepted). Great compressive strength is neither needed nor appropriate in most historic preservation work. The 28 day compressive strength of these mortars is 1,800 psi – far too hard for the historic bricks. **Consequently, masonry cements are not recommended for use on preservation projects.**

An alternative is the use of natural hydraulic lime (NHL) 3.5, which is moderately hydraulic, or 5, which is eminently hydraulic. While not used historically, a benefit of these mortars is that they provide a quicker initial set

while maintaining many of the other benefits of lime. The 28-day compressive strength of NHL 3.5 is about 200 psi, increasing to about 800 psi in a year. The 28-day compressive strength of NHL 5 is about 290 psi, increasing to 1,225 psi in a year.

Thus, NHL 3.5 is appropriate for the brickwork at the Church Street Graveyard.

An alternative – and we believe better choice – to field mixes are prebagged NHL mortar and sand mixes offered by a variety of companies, including Limeworks.us (http://www.limeworks.us/ecologic_more.html), and U.S. Heritage (<http://usheritage.com/repointing-mortars/>).

Jointing or joint tooling is done for two reasons. The one most often mentioned is aesthetic – a means of finishing the mortar to appear neat and give a good visual impression. However, an equally important reason is structural. When a brick is laid on mortar it will absorb some of the moisture from the mix, resulting in partial dehydration of the joint toward the outer face. Water is also lost through evaporation. Jointing – the process of firmly pressing a tool against the mortar – consolidates the mortar near the surface, reducing the pore volume and closing up shrinkage cracks.

It is particularly important not to tool the joints too early since this will bring too much “fat” or fines to the surface, producing a slicked surface or skim coat that inhibits appropriate curing. Tooling involves several steps. First, any gaps must be filled, although good masons leave few such gaps. First perpendicular or head joints are tooled. The bed joints are then jointed. Finally, the joints should be brushed firmly with a soft brush. The goal of this action is to remove protruding mortar deposits on head and bed joints.

Nevertheless, not all masons are equally skilled at jointing, nor are all joints equally appropriate.

Good preservation practice mandates that whatever tooling was present originally, be replicated. Where no jointing evidence remains,

which is often the case on very old walls, especially walls with deteriorating mortar, there is an appropriate option. A churn brush can be used when the mortar is thumbnail hard. The brush is pounded on the wall and its joints, resulting in several simultaneous actions. The mortar is very effectively compacted in the joints, sealing any shrinkage cracks. The bristles open pores, promoting better carbonation of lime mortars. Any small smears of mortar are knocked off bricks. In addition, the resulting joints take on a weather-worn appearance that helps the brick work blend in (remember, we do not want attention drawn to new brick work – we want it to appear as though it has been there for years).

Churn brushes can be obtained from several sources (for example, http://store.limeworks.us/Churn_Brush_p/churn_br.htm).

Recommendations

- The City must require that all work performed in the cemetery on monuments, fences, or walls be conducted or overseen by a trained conservator who subscribes to the Guidelines for Practice and Code of Ethics of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC).
- The stone-by-stone assessment has refined stone treatment priorities, high priority treatments include the nearly 10% of the stones that require resetting for the safety of the stone and the public.
- Monuments evidencing iron jacking are nearly as critical since, left untreated, these stones will rapidly join the ranks of those that are broken.
- The 35 fences in the graveyard should receive a high priority for repair. Many of these will first require extensive brick foundation repair.

Priorities

A combination of inadequate maintenance and maintenance using improper techniques has lead to an extremely dire situation at the Church Street Graveyard. About a third of the monuments in the cemetery require conservation intervention. Of the 245 stones recommended for repair or treatment, nearly 10% are critical and almost a third are nearly critical. Turning to the exceptional ironwork in the cemetery, conditions have dramatically declined since the first assessment in 1994. Today over a third of the fences are in poor condition (compared to just 11% in 1994). In 1994 nearly half of the fences were in good condition; today only 21% are rated as good.

The problems at the graveyard are further exacerbated by the impact of the homeless who contribute very large quantities of trash and sleep in the cemetery.

Without doubt the one extraordinarily bright spot in this situation is our impression that both the City and the Historic Mobile Preservation Society desire to do the best possible job in caring for and preserving this property.

But, the long-term prognosis for the cemetery is entirely dependent on the actions taken by the City of Mobile over the next several years to support and sustain preservation efforts.

Those actions must be carefully formulated and designed to make substantive changes and promote long-term preservation. There is no question that one critical element is the allocation of substantial preservation funds to improve maintenance activities such as mowing and trash collection, as well as to allow the repair of stones and fences. But in addition, there must be a dramatic improvement in the enforcement of existing laws regarding loitering and public

alcohol consumption. There must also be a better understanding of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation.

Recommended Priorities

It is our professional view, based on our reconnaissance assessment, that the five fundamental needs of Church Street Graveyard are:

1. Improved maintenance operations.

The most beneficial change would be assigning at least 2.5 maintenance staff to full-time maintenance of the cemetery. These individuals would be on-site 5 days a week, 12 months a year.

These individuals would be responsible for far more than mowing – although we recommend that the use of large deck mowers be eliminated in favor of 21-inch walk behind mowers that will do far less damage, especially in the hands of trained, dedicated staff. This crew would be responsible for weed control, tree trimming, pruning, seasonal cleanup, conducting section inspections, survey of monuments for maintenance needs, rehabilitation of barren areas, raking, resetting stones as needed, inspecting and repairing plot fences, watering newly planted areas, identification of trees for removal and replanting, and removal of wild growth.

2. Erecting regulatory signs at the cemetery.

While signage seems to be a relatively small concern, we view it as necessary for the City to fully take control of this cemetery and inform the public that there are clear rules and regulations for these historic resources,

just as there are for other historic properties in the community.

3. Eliminate improper use of the cemetery by the homeless.

Homelessness is not crime and it is a societal problem that extends far beyond the boundaries of the Church Street Graveyard. But, the homeless must not be allowed to affect the proper use of this resource. Existing City of Mobile laws concerning loitering, public intoxication, and indecent exposure must be enforced. No one should be allowed to drink in the cemetery, to sleep in the cemetery, or to defecate in the cemetery. Such behaviors ruin the experience for out-of-town guests that the current Mayor is attempting to attract.

4. Begin conservation treatments on the 93 monuments identified as Priority 1 and 2 needs. Then identify funding to allow the repair of the remaining 152 stones. There are, of course, alternative approaches, such as conducting work on groups of lots or rows, or conducting work on similar monuments at one time. Different approaches will likely provide the City savings.

Some of this work can be accomplished by volunteers or staff, such as resetting of smaller monuments and vegetation removal from tombs. Other work, such as repair of broken stones, will require a stone conservator. Many of these monuments are a threat not simply to themselves and other monuments, but also to the public. Moreover, many of the monuments have been allowed to deteriorate to the point where intervention is required immediately; waiting for another several years will be too long.

5. Repair the plot fences

For some fences all that is needed is careful caulking and painting. Many, however, require extensive brick foundation repairs, followed by the creation of "ghost" sections to provide

structural stability, removal of bottom rails from the soil, and other repairs prior to painting.

But even if there is considerable agreement concerning what needs to be done, it is often difficult to prioritize all of the actions necessary to achieve those goals. It is also easy to become distracted as other problems occur. Assigning a permanent staff to the cemeteries will help combat some of this distraction since there will be individuals consistently responsible for the condition and appearance of the cemeteries.

Table 5 lists the recommendations offered throughout this assessment, classifying them as *a first priority, a second priority, or a third priority.*

First priorities are those we recommend undertaking during the current and coming fiscal or calendar year (2015-2016). Some are issues that have the potential to affect the public health and safety and consequently require immediate attention.

Second priorities are those that should be budgeted for over the next 2 years (2017-2018). They represent urgent issues that, if ignored, will result in both significant and noticeable deterioration of the Church Street Graveyard.

Third priorities are those that may be postponed for 2 to 3 years (2018-2019), or alternatively, may require several years to see fruition. They are issues that can wait for appropriations to build up to allow action. Some actions are also less significant undertakings that require other stages to be in place in order to make them feasible or likely to be successful. Although they are given this lower priority they should not be dismissed as trivial or unimportant.

Within these three categories, the individual items are not ranked, as all are essentially equal in importance.

It is likely that some of these recommendations will not be achievable in the

five years allotted for this plan. That does not mean that the issues will no longer be of consequence or will not still be critical for the survival of Church Street Graveyard. What it does mean is that after 5 years we recommend sitting down and re-evaluating what has been achieved, what still needs to be done, and determine how to move forward.

PRIORITIES

Table 5.
Prioritization of Recommendations

Priority	Action	Notes
1st Priority (2015-2016)	1.1 Caregivers should carefully review the Secretary of Interior Standards, focusing on a fuller understanding of how daily operations may affect the long-term preservation of the cemetery. Based on this review adjustments should be made to current policies and procedures. A presentation should then be prepared for the City Council.	
	1.2 Section 30-12 of the City of Mobile Municipal Code should have the Church Street Graveyard included as an alcohol free zone.	
	1.3 Section 12-63 of the City of Mobile Municipal Code, which currently applies only to Magnolia Cemetery, should be extended to cover any public cemetery.	
	1.4 The cemetery should implement steps immediately to reduce the inappropriate use of the cemetery by the homeless. Critical is a stronger police presence, the enforcement of existing laws regulating behavior, and periodic volunteer patrols of the cemetery.	
	1.5 The Library Board should be requested to enact a rule prohibiting loitering outside the building and this should be enforced by staff and the police department.	
	1.6 The City should establish a dedicated cemetery maintenance staff with a crew of 2.5 full time individuals.	
	1.7 Landscape technician activities require a great deal of oversight and supervision must be on-site during all maintenance activities.	
	1.8 The 20-foot high standing stump must be appropriately removed from the cemetery.	
	1.9 Weedy plants and vines must be removed from on vaults, box tombs, and fences. Some may be safely removed by hand, others require cutting. Afterwards an herbicide should be applied to cut stumps to eliminate new sprouts	
	1.10 The use of large deck mowers in the Church Street Graveyard is causing extensive damage. This damage is further exacerbated by a lack of adequate supervision. Only 21-inch walk behind mowers should be used.	
	1.11 All mowers must have closed cell foam bumpers installed. These must be replaced as needed. Operators with excessive wear on the bumpers should be given remedial training and instruction.	
	1.12 The line weight used on trimmers is too heavy. We recommend a line no greater than 0.065-inch	
	1.13 Herbicide must not be used around stones	

Table 5.
Prioritization of Recommendations, continued

Priority	Action	Notes
1st Priority, continued	1.14 Leaves must be removed from between tombs and against walls on a regular basis	
	1.15 Trash must be collected prior to each mowing.	
	1.16 A sign theme should be developed for the Cemetery using consistent colors and type faces.	
	1.17 The current regulation signs require replacement using a unified them and new, appropriate regulations. This new signage should be located immediately within the front gates.	
	1.18 Trash, including homeless debris and dense leaf litter, must be removed from the area that was once the pauper section.	
	1.19 Fire ants are a health and safety issue and a management plan should be instituted immediately.	
	1.20 The Cemetery must replace the current 55 gallon drum with a vandal resistant trash receptacle more in keeping with the cemetery.	
	1.21 The City must require that all work performed in the cemetery on monuments, fences, or walls be conducted or overseen by a trained conservator who subscribes to the Guidelines for Practice and Code of Ethics of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC).	
	1.22 The stone-by-stone assessment has refined stone treatment priorities; high priority treatments include the nearly 10% of the stones that require resetting for the safety of the stone and the public.	
	1.23 Open graves must be archaeologically examined and closed, replicating the original closure method or using a concrete vault top.	
2nd Priority (2017-2018)	2.1 While evidence of vandalism is suggested, it is difficult to determine the extent of the problem. The City should, however, review options to combat vandalism and determine which could be implemented to help harden the cemeteries against future attacks.	
	2.2 The City should begin using a cemetery-specific form to identify and record evidence of vandalism.	
	2.3 All plot gates should have stainless steel cabling used to attach the gate to the hinge post to reduce the potential for theft.	
	2.4 The City should not allow the introduction of benches, urns, or vases in the cemeteries.	

PRIORITIES

Table 5.
Prioritization of Recommendations, continued

Priority	Action	Notes
2nd Priority, continued	2.5 The City should be careful to prevent other introductions that are out of character with the historic cemeteries such as flag poles or grave decorations.	
	2.6 No new burials should be allowed. The City should live with the decision that the cemetery is closed and any desire to provide burial plots to local figures should use Magnolia Cemetery, which is still open.	
	2.7 The introduction of new memorials must be very carefully monitored and limited. New monuments should be allowed only when the historic monument is no longer legible. In such cases, the original monument must remain and a new marker with the precise language of the original marker erected as a flush-to-ground lawn marker.	
	2.8 All trees in the cemetery must be pruned to remove dead wood at no greater than five year intervals. All pruning should be performed by, or under the direct supervision of, an ISA Certified Arborist.	
	2.9 All trees must be inspected by an ISA Certified Arborist on a yearly basis and after any significant wind storm.	
	2.10 Trees to be planted on cemetery grounds must be carefully identified to be historically appropriate and to avoid significant issues such as surface roots, excessive litter, or weak structure. A list of potential plantings is provided.	
	2.11 Every tree removed should be replaced by a new tree. It is also appropriate to plant replacement trees in anticipation of their need.	
	2.12 All replacement trees or new plantings should be at least 1-inch caliper and meet the minimum requirements of the American Nursery and Landscape Association's American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.1-2004). All nursery stock should be carefully inspected prior to acceptance and planting.	
	2.13 All new plantings should have water bags and rigid tree guards installed.	
	2.14 Scattered bricks, especially those on monuments, must be gathered up and stored on a pallet in the maintenance building in the cemetery.	
	2.15 The City should work with Big Zion AME Church to locate appropriate parking that is not on the Church Street Graveyard.	
	2.16 "Orphan" stones should be documented using a form and collected for short-term safe keeping until their appropriate location is identified through research. In so far as possible, stones should not be allowed to become disassociated with their graves as this effectively loses the grave location.	

Table 6.
Prioritization of Recommendations, continued

Priority	Action	Notes
2nd Priority, continued	2.17 The maintenance building must be cleaned out and repairs made. It can then be converted into useful storage of ironwork and orphan stones. The building can also be used for future conservation repairs of monuments.	
	2.18 Monuments evidencing iron jacking should receive repairs; left untreated, these stones will rapidly join the ranks of those that are broken.	
	2.19 The 35 fences in the graveyard should receive a high priority for repair.	
3rd Priority (2018-2019)	3.1 Designated parking for the cemetery should be provided in the nearby Library parking lot.	
	3.2 All future modifications at the cemetery should be evaluated for their impact on universal access. Universal access should be a goal whenever possible.	
	3.3 Older, mature trees in the cemetery should have turf removed from under their drip lines and no more than 3-inches of mulch installed.	
	3.4 Scalping of the grass must be prevented by more careful grave filling and seeding after all graves have been mapped.	
	3.5 Grass clippings should be blown off all monuments after every mowing or trimming.	
	3.6 Lawn renovation should be considered to promote a pure stand of centipede.	
	3.7 The current roadside historical marker for the cemetery should be cleaned and repainted.	
	3.8 The current informational signage should be removed and replaced with signage of a consistent form and that tells more of story.	
	3.9 Consideration should be given to developing a map of the cemetery combined with a handout guide that identifies interesting individual, iconography, and other features.	
	3.10 The City must conduct the studies necessary to determine if human remains still exist in the pauper section.	
	3.11 Based on the findings of an archaeological investigation the City must determine either how to integrate the pauper section back into the cemetery or dispose of it as surplus property if all remains have been removed.	

PRIORITIES

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Appendix 1. Church Street Graveyard Map

Adapted from Nelson and Nelson (1963). Not to scale. Note that north points down. Plots with yellow fill have ironwork.

APPENDIX 1. CHURCH STREET GRAVEYARD MAP



Appendix 2. Fence Assessment

Costs cited do not include travel, per diem, and lodging since these depend on the quantity of work performed. Costs are also approximate since steel prices fluctuate dramatically. There may be hidden problems not initially visible and this may increase the costs of treatment. All conservation treatments can result in unavoidable damage.

Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 129

Name: Lay-Dumee

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☐ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☒ other: cast dec

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos:
Existing Condition	Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994
	Narrative: 2 frags; square bars, spear finials
	Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing
	Elements Present: 2 of 4 corner posts 3 of 4 line posts 1 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)
	Condition of Baystays: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable
	Deterioration: <input type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other temp attachment <input type="checkbox"/> paint, color: <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Treatment Strategy	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate
	Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuilt wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking locations <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Treatment: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk elements prior to painting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: removed extra posts
	Needed Replacement Elements: replace missing backstays
	Other Detailed Observations:
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:	

Priority: 3

Cost: \$5,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 139

Name: Spear

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate: I.B. Spear / 1857

Previous Info

Historic Photos:

Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1963, 1994

Narrative: 1963, simple iron fence on iron coping; 1994, wrought bars, cast posts with flared heads, good condition

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts
1 of 1 gate(s)

Condition of Baystays: ☐ none present ☒ good, stable ☐ unattached ☐ missing, unstable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ corrosion ☐ covered in soil
☒ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ welds ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ ferrous metals ☐ wire/other temp attachment
☒ paint, color: blk? ☐ other:

Foundations/Coping: ☒ brick ☐ concrete ☐ granite ☒ other: metal cap sections

Foundation/Coping Condition: ☒ brick loose, displaced ☐ mortar damaged ☒ coping displaced
☐ coping missing ☐ iron jacking ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset line posts ☒ reset corner posts ☐ reset/realign gate posts/gate

Foundation/Coping: ☐ point wall ☒ rebuilt wall ☒ reset coping ☐ repair iron jacking locations
☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ remove soil from fence bottom rails ☒ re-attach fence sections ☐ backstays
☐ straighten sections ☒ caulk elements prior to painting ☐ other:

Needed Replacement Elements:

Other Detailed Observations:

Paint: ☐ test for lead ☐ air abrasion ☒ hand tools ☐ rust converter primer ☒ primer
☒ top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) ☐ other:

Recast/Replace: ☐ describe:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$12,852



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 3

Lot: 8

Name: Dubroca

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☐ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos:
Existing Condition	Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994
	Narrative: square wrought bars with points, fair condition
	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing
	Elements Present: 3 of 4 corner posts of line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)
	Condition of Baystays: <input type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable
	Deterioration: <input type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: bent
	Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other temp attachment <input type="checkbox"/> paint, color: <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Treatment Strategy	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate
	Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuilt wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking locations <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk elements prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Needed Replacement Elements: replace ca. ¾" corner post
	Other Detailed Observations: reset gate post; reset 3 backstays; straighten 1 section
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:	

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$11,016



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 3

Lot: 18

Name: Westfelt

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☐ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

	Previous Info	Existing Condition	Treatment Strategy
Historic Photos:			
Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994			
Narrative: fluted posts, floral base and head, flat balusters with shell and vine motif, fair condition			
<hr/>			
Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing			
Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)			
Condition of Baystays: <input type="checkbox"/> none present <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable			
Deterioration: <input type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
Extent: <input type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable			
Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other temp attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: blk? <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
Foundations/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> granite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: granite corner blocks			
Foundation/Coping Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: infill only; does not support fence			
<hr/>			
Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate			
Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rebuilt wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking locations <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk elements prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
Needed Replacement Elements:			
Other Detailed Observations:			
Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:			

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$9,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 3

Lot: 58

Name: Durrand

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☐ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

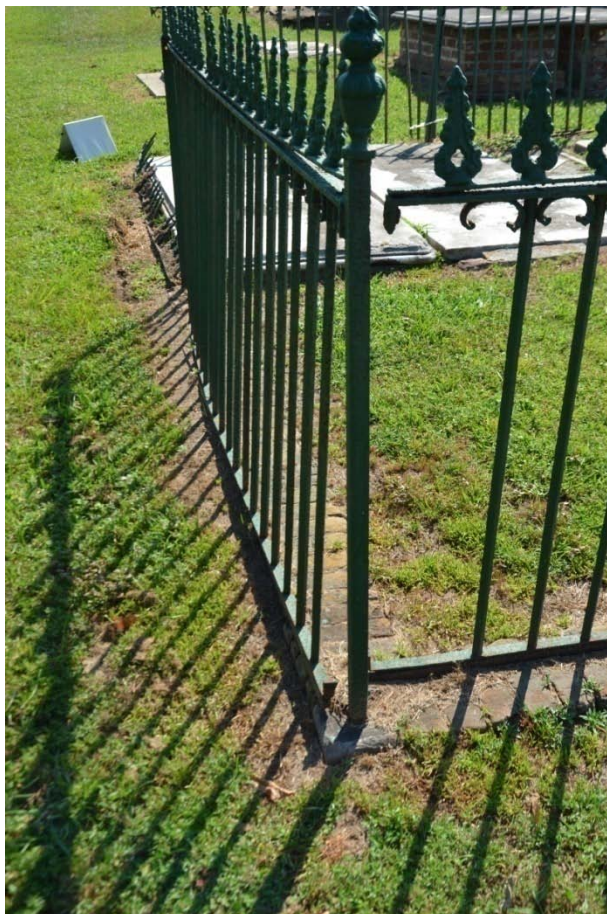
Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos:
Existing Condition	Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994
	Narrative: square bars, C-spacers, spear points, half buried
	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing
	Elements Present: 1 of 4 corner posts 2 of 3 line posts 1 of 2 gate posts 1 of 1 gate(s)
	Condition of Baystays: <input type="checkbox"/> none present <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable
	Deterioration: <input type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: green <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundations/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Treatment Strategy	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate
	Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Treatment: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Needed Replacement Elements: 2 corner posts ca 1½", 1 gate post, 2 fence rails
	Other Detailed Observations: create ghost section
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:	

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$7,300



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 7

Name: Lopez

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos:
Existing Condition	Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994
	Narrative: Gothic Revival, corner posts with crockets, C-spacers, cast fleur-de-lis finials, fair condition
	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input type="checkbox"/> missing
	Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)
	Condition of Baystays: <input type="checkbox"/> none present <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable
	Deterioration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Extent: <input type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: blk? <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: brick infill
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Treatment Strategy	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate
	Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: infill is low priority
	Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Needed Replacement Elements:
	Other Detailed Observations:
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:	

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$5,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 37

Name: D'olive/Myers

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Existing Condition	Treatment Strategy
Historic Photos:		
Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994		
Narrative: wrought bars with milled points, C-spacers, cast posts flared heads, not assessed.		
Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input type="checkbox"/> missing		
Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)		
Condition of Baystays: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable		
Deterioration: <input type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable		
Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: blk? <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Foundations/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: iron cap		
Foundation/Coping Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate		
Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: extensive damage to wall may require fence to be removed		
Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Needed Replacement Elements:		
Other Detailed Observations:		
Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:		

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$12,900



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal**

Row: 4

Lot: 57

Name: Gregory/Mareno

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Existing Condition	Treatment Strategy
Historic Photos:		
Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1963, 1994		
Narrative: 1963, iron fence, gate; 1994, square bars C-spaces, cast finials, draped urns, fair condition		
Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input type="checkbox"/> unstable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input type="checkbox"/> missing		
Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 1 of 1 gate(s)		
Condition of Baystays: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable		
Deterioration: <input type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input type="checkbox"/> losses <input type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Extent: <input type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable		
Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: blk? <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: brick infill		
Foundation/Coping Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate		
Foundation/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: remove vegetation from wall		
Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: secure gate		
Needed Replacement Elements:		
Other Detailed Observations:		
Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:		

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$5,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 97

Name: Kelly

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☐ ornate ☒ other:
simple post and rod

Type: ☒ wrought ☐ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos:
Existing Condition	Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994
	Narrative: fair condition
	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input type="checkbox"/> missing
	Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 4 of 4 line posts 0 of 0 gate posts 0 of 0 gate(s)
	Condition of Baystays: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable
	Deterioration: <input type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Extent: <input type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: blk? <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundations/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: OPC stucco
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: very poor condition, at least 1 post loose
Treatment Strategy	Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate
	Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Needed Replacement Elements:
	Other Detailed Observations: 3 posts require resetting in brick; 1 top bar requires repair (hazard); several missing
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:	

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$9,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 5

Lot: 26

Name: Eslave/Heard

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☐ ornate ☒ other:
unknown; missing except for posts

Type: ☒ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous
Info

Historic Photos: HABS ALA, 49-MOBI, 9-4 (shows fence before its loss)
Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1963, 1994
Narrative: 1963, iron fence; 1994, 2 uprights, coping partially covered, not assessed

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☒ missing

Elements Present: 1 of 4 corner posts 0 of 3 line posts 1 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)

Condition of Baystays: ☐ none present ☐ good, stable ☐ unattached ☒ missing, unstable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☒ losses ☐ corrosion ☐ covered in soil
☐ missing fragments ☒ other: one loose post bent

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ welds ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ ferrous metals
☐ wire/other attachment ☐ paint, color: ☐ other:

Foundations/Coping: ☒ brick ☐ concrete ☐ granite ☒ other: marble blocks

Foundation/Coping Condition: ☒ brick loose, displaced ☐ mortar damaged ☐ coping displaced
☐ coping missing ☒ iron jacking ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset line posts ☒ reset corner posts ☐ reset/realign gate posts/gate

Foundation/Coping: ☐ point wall ☐ rebuild wall ☐ reset coping ☒ repair iron jacking location
☒ other: focus on resetting 2 posts; no treatment of brick infill

Treatment: ☐ remove soil from fence bottom rails ☐ re-attach fence sections ☐ backstays
☐ straighten sections ☐ caulk prior to painting ☐ other:

Needed Replacement Elements:

Other Detailed Observations:

Paint: ☐ test for lead ☐ air abrasion ☒ hand tools ☒ rust converter primer ☐ primer
☒ top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) ☐ other:

Recast/Replace: ☐ describe:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 6

Lot: 15

Name: Murdoch/Renaud/Soto **Fence Type:** ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☐ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate: C.H. Renaud

Previous Info

Historic Photos:

Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1963, 1994

Narrative: 1963, heavy ornamental fence, urn topped posts; 1994, high Victorian, draped urn head, heart-shaped finials, good condition

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 1 of 1 gate(s)

Condition of Baystays: ☒ none present ☐ good, stable ☐ unattached ☐ missing, unstable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ corrosion ☐ covered in soil
☐ missing fragments ☒ other: damage L gate post foundation; damage to 2 supports, broken L front corner

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ welds ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ ferrous metals
☐ wire/other attachment ☒ paint, color: green ☒ other: only front painted

Foundations/Coping: ☐ brick ☐ concrete ☒ granite ☒ other: brick infill

Foundation/Coping Condition: ☐ brick loose, displaced ☐ mortar damaged ☐ coping displaced
☐ coping missing ☐ iron jacking ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset line posts ☒ reset corner posts ☒ reset/realign gate posts/gate

Foundation/Coping: ☐ point wall ☐ rebuild wall ☐ reset coping ☐ repair iron jacking location
☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ remove soil from fence bottom rails ☒ re-attach fence sections ☐ backstays
☐ straighten sections ☒ caulk prior to painting ☒ other: repair posts, reset gate post

Needed Replacement Elements:

Other Detailed Observations:

Paint: ☐ test for lead ☐ air abrasion ☐ hand tools ☐ rust converter primer ☒ primer
☒ top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) ☐ other:

Recast/Replace: ☐ describe:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$11,050



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 6

Lot: 45

Name: Herpin

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Historic Photos: HABS ALA, 49-MOBI, 9-6
Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994
Narrative: gothic revival, wrought bars, c-spacers, fleur de lis finials, cast corner posts with crockets, good cond.

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)

Condition of Baystays: ☐ none present ☒ good, stable ☐ unattached ☐ missing, unstable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ corrosion ☒ covered in soil
☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ welds ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ ferrous metals
☐ wire/other attachment ☒ paint, color: blk? ☐ other:

Foundations/Coping: ☐ brick ☐ concrete ☐ granite ☒ other: brick infill

Foundation/Coping Condition: ☐ brick loose, displaced ☐ mortar damaged ☐ coping displaced
☐ coping missing ☐ iron jacking ☐ other:

Position: ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset line posts ☒ reset corner posts ☐ reset/realign gate posts/gate

Foundation/Coping: ☐ point wall ☐ rebuild wall ☐ reset coping ☐ repair iron jacking location
☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ remove soil from fence bottom rails ☒ re-attach fence sections ☐ backstays
☐ straighten sections ☒ caulk prior to painting ☒ other: repair broken corner post

Needed Replacement Elements:

Other Detailed Observations:

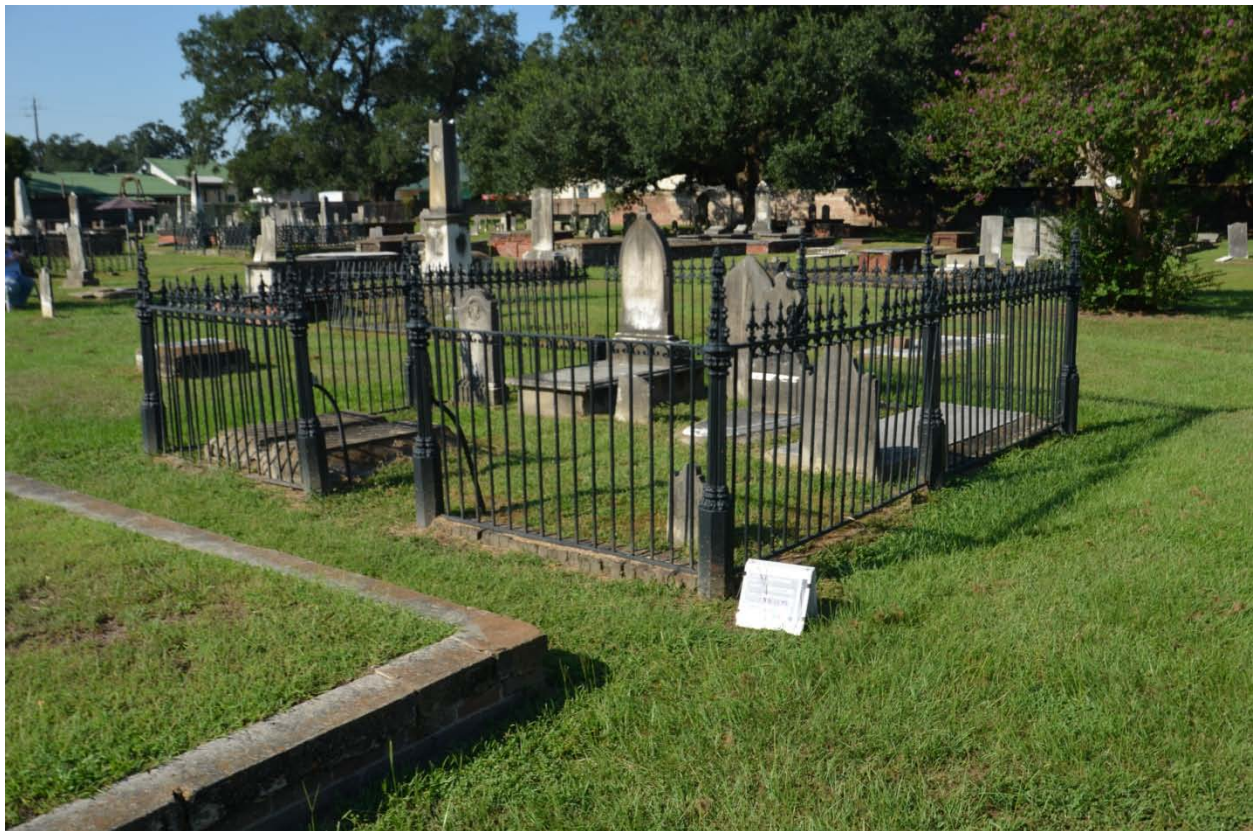
Paint: ☐ test for lead ☐ air abrasion ☒ hand tools ☐ rust converter primer ☒ primer
☒ top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) ☐ other:

Recast/Replace: ☐ describe:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$9,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 7

Lot: 54

Name: Antunez

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☐ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos: Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994 Narrative: wrought bars with C-spacers, poor condition
Existing Condition	Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing
	Elements Present: 0 of 4 corner posts 1 of 3 line posts 1 of 2 gate posts 1 of 1 gate(s)
	Condition of Baystays: <input type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable
	Deterioration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: blk? <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate
	Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Treatment Strategy	Treatment: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: replace posts
	Needed Replacement Elements: 4 corner posts, 2 line posts, 1 gate post
	Other Detailed Observations:
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$11,000



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 7

Lot: 104

Name: Gueringer

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☐ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	
Existing Condition	Historic Photos:
	Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994
	Narrative: Victorian, floral motif, repeat fig 8 design, pineapple finials, half of fence missing, fair condition
	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing
	Elements Present: 2 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)
	Condition of Baystays: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable
	Deterioration: <input type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: 2 corner posts incomplete
	Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: blk? <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> granite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: brick infill
Foundation/Coping Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:	
Treatment Strategy	Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate
	Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Needed Replacement Elements:
	Other Detailed Observations: straighten rear line post, straighten bent side top rail, reattach to posts, reset entrance block
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:	

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$9,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 8

Lot: 123

Name: Helen

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☐ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos: Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994 Narrative: flat uprights, flat repetitive oral and floral sections, 1 piece missing, good condition			
Existing Condition	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing			
	Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 5 of 6 line posts 1 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)			
	Condition of Baystays: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable			
	Deterioration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
	Extent: <input type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable			
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: green <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
	Foundations/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: sandstone cap; OPC stucco			
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
	Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate			
Treatment Strategy	Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: rear wall in worst condition, likely will need to rebuild			
	Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
	Needed Replacement Elements:			
	Other Detailed Observations:			
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:				

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$16,500



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal**

Row: 10

Lot: 51

Name: Moseley

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☐ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Existing Condition	Treatment Strategy
Historic Photos:		
Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994		
Narrative: Victorian, fluted posts, drop pendants along bottom rails, condition not assessed		
Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing		
Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)		
Condition of Baystays: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable		
Deterioration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: bent, center supports out of alignment		
Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable		
Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input type="checkbox"/> paint, color: <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: sandstone blocks at centers		
Foundation/Coping Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Position: <input type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate		
Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Needed Replacement Elements: possible ghost section for stability		
Other Detailed Observations:		
Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:		

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$7,400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 11

Lot: 60

Name: Hunt

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☐ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

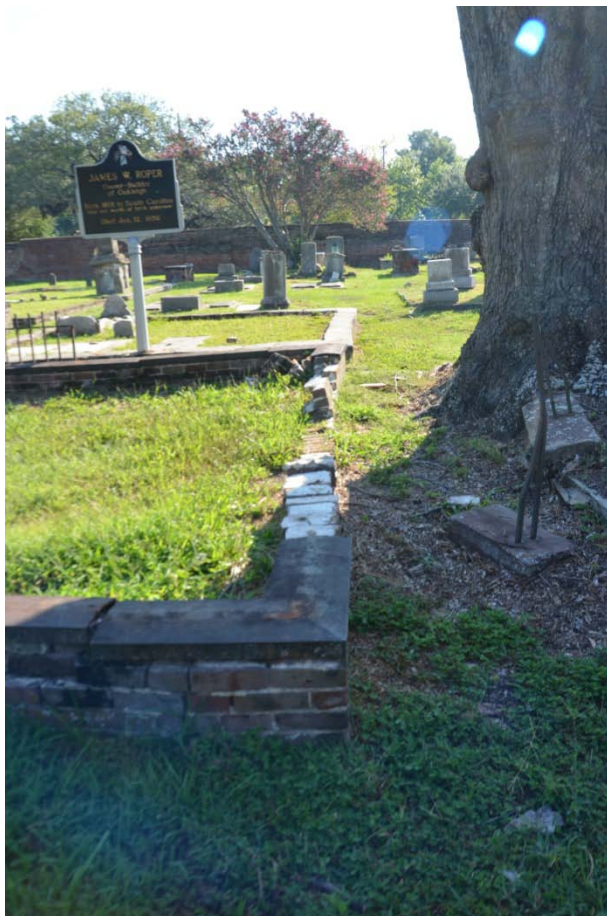
Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Existing Condition	Treatment Strategy
Historic Photos:		
Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994		
Narrative: wrought bars with pointed tops, C-spacers, gate with iron threshold, good condition		
Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing		
Elements Present: of corner posts of line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 1 of 1 gate(s)		
Condition of Baystays: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable		
Deterioration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: stacked in several locations; 3 sections missing, 1 iron cap missing		
Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable		
Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: blk ? <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Foundations/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: much damage along S wall		
Foundation/Coping Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: wall will need to be rebuilt		
Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate		
Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: fence essentially will be rebuilt		
Needed Replacement Elements: 2 corner costs		
Other Detailed Observations: create ghost sections for support?; new corner posts		
Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:		

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$17,000



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 11

Lot: 80

Name: Randall/Haupt

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☐ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos: Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994 Narrative: floral design, fleur-de-lis crests, fluted posts with finials, figure 8 balusters, fair condition			
Existing Condition	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing			
	Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)			
	Condition of Baystays: <input type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable			
	Deterioration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input type="checkbox"/> losses <input type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
	Extent: <input type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable			
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: blk? <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
	Foundations/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
	Treatment Strategy	Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate		
Foundation/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> point wall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other:				
Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other:				
Needed Replacement Elements:				
Other Detailed Observations:				
Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:				
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:				

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$10,800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 59

Name: McBride

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☐ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

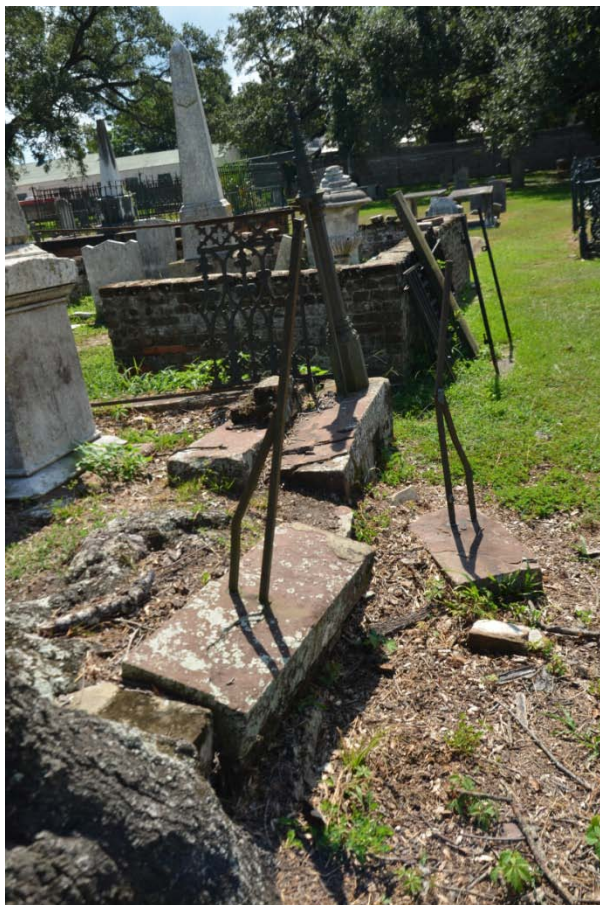
Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Existing Condition	Treatment Strategy
Historic Photos:		
Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1963, 1994		
Narrative: 1963, broken fence; 1994, gothic revival, broken and scattered, poor condition		
Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing		
Elements Present: 3 of 4 corner posts 0 of ? line posts 0 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)		
Condition of Baystays: <input type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable		
Deterioration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: 1 corner post broken		
Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable		
Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: green <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Foundations/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: sandstone cap		
Foundation/Coping Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: much tree damage; roots and stump still present		
Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate		
Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: may need to ignore tree side foundation		
Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: repair post, reset		
Needed Replacement Elements:		
Other Detailed Observations: create ghost section and center support for stability?		
Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:		

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$16,000



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 8

Name: Sanford

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info

Historic Photos: HABS ALA, 49-MOBI, 9-2

Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1963, 1994

Narrative: 1963, iron fence and gate on granite blocks; 1994, wrought bars with C-spacers, cast flame crests, cast posts, fair condition

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 0 of 0 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 1 of 1 gate(s)

Condition of Baystays: ☒ none present ☐ good, stable ☐ unattached ☐ missing, unstable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☒ losses ☒ corrosion ☐ covered in soil
☒ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ welds ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ ferrous metals
☐ wire/other attachment ☒ paint, color: blue ☐ other:

Foundations/Coping: ☐ brick ☐ concrete ☒ granite ☐ other:

Foundation/Coping Condition: ☐ brick loose, displaced ☐ mortar damaged ☒ coping displaced
☐ coping missing ☒ iron jacking ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset line posts ☒ reset corner posts ☒ reset/realign gate posts/gate

Foundation/Coping: ☐ point wall ☐ rebuild wall ☒ reset coping ☐ repair iron jacking location
☒ other: repair iron jacking; realign center supports; foundation will need to be entirely reset

Treatment: ☐ remove soil from fence bottom rails ☒ re-attach fence sections ☐ backstays
☐ straighten sections ☒ caulk prior to painting ☐ other:

Needed Replacement Elements:

Other Detailed Observations:

Paint: ☐ test for lead ☐ air abrasion ☒ hand tools ☐ rust converter primer ☒ primer
☒ top coat alkyl flat paint (two coats) ☐ other:

Recast/Replace: ☐ describe:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$16,000



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 38

Name: Clinch

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info

Historic Photos:

Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1963, 1994

Narrative: 1963, iron fence on brick base with granite coping, post finials missing; 1994, wrought bars, C-spacers, white bronze spacers, condition good

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 4 of 4 line posts 0 of 0 gate posts 0 of 0 gate(s)

Condition of Baystays: ☐ none present ☒ good, stable ☐ unattached ☐ missing, unstable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☒ losses ☒ corrosion ☐ covered in soil
☒ missing fragments ☒ other: bent

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ welds ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ ferrous metals
☐ wire/other attachment ☐ paint, color: ☐ other:

Foundations/Coping: ☒ brick ☐ concrete ☒ granite ☐ other:

Foundation/Coping Condition: ☒ brick loose, displaced ☒ mortar damaged ☒ coping displaced
☐ coping missing ☐ iron jacking ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset line posts ☐ reset corner posts ☐ reset/realign gate posts/gate

Foundation/Coping: ☒ point wall ☒ rebuild wall ☒ reset coping ☐ repair iron jacking location
☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ remove soil from fence bottom rails ☐ re-attach fence sections ☐ backstays
☒ straighten sections ☒ caulk prior to painting ☐ other:

Needed Replacement Elements:

Other Detailed Observations:

Paint: ☐ test for lead ☐ air abrasion ☒ hand tools ☒ rust converter primer ☐ primer
☒ top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) ☒ other: leave zinc unpainted

Recast/Replace: ☐ describe:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$9,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 68

Name: Bickley

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☐ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

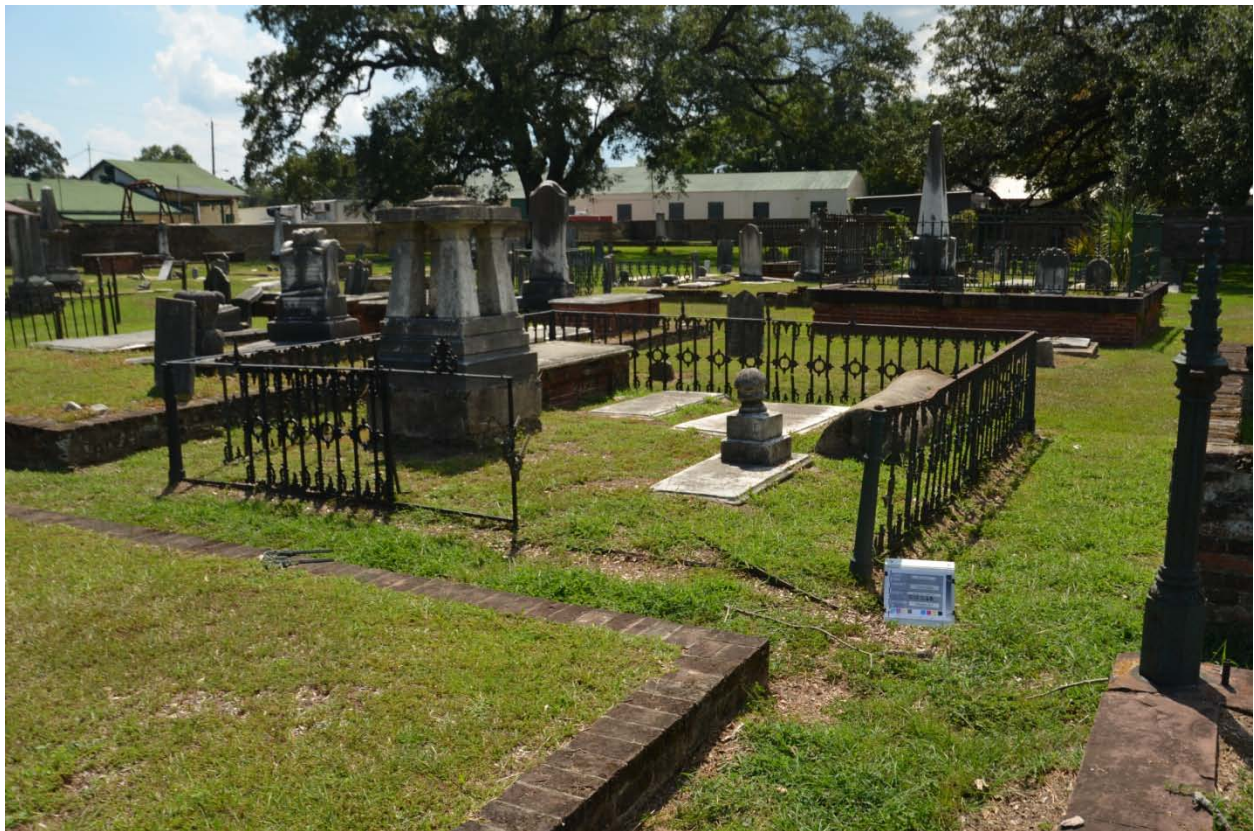
Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos:
Existing Condition	Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994
	Narrative: Victorian, fluted corner posts, floral finials, most missing, poor condition
	Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing
	Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 1 of 1 gate(s)
	Condition of Baystays: <input type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable
	Deterioration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: green & black <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: marble blocks
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Treatment Strategy	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate
	Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Treatment: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: repair broken gate post
	Needed Replacement Elements:
	Other Detailed Observations:
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:	

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$7,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 88

Name: Crothers

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous
Info

Historic Photos: HABS ALA, 49-MOBI, 9-3

Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994

Narrative: wrought bars cast collars, pointed, C-spacers, good condition

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 1 of 1 gate(s)

Condition of Baystays: ☐ none present ☒ good, stable ☐ unattached ☐ missing, unstable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ corrosion ☐ covered in soil
☒ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ welds ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ ferrous metals
☐ wire/other attachment ☒ paint, color: green ☐ other:

Foundations/Coping: ☒ brick ☐ concrete ☒ granite ☐ other:

Foundation/Coping Condition: ☒ brick loose, displaced ☒ mortar damaged ☐ coping displaced
☐ coping missing ☐ iron jacking ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset line posts ☐ reset corner posts ☐ reset/realign gate posts/gate

Foundation/Coping: ☒ point wall ☐ rebuild wall ☐ reset coping ☐ repair iron jacking location
☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ remove soil from fence bottom rails ☐ re-attach fence sections ☐ backstays
☐ straighten sections ☒ caulk prior to painting ☐ other:

Needed Replacement Elements:

Other Detailed Observations:

Paint: ☐ test for lead ☐ air abrasion ☒ hand tools ☐ rust converter primer ☒ primer
☒ top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) ☐ other:

Recast/Replace: ☐ describe:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$5,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 27

Name: DuBell/Sturdivant

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☐ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Existing Condition	Treatment Strategy
Historic Photos: Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1963, 1994 Narrative: 1963, iron fence, broken, resting on brick base; 1994, gothic revival, good condition	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing Elements Present: 3 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s) Condition of Baystays: <input type="checkbox"/> none present <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable Deterioration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other: Extent: <input type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: blk? <input type="checkbox"/> other: Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input type="checkbox"/> other: Foundation/Coping Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:	Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate Foundation/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> point wall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other: Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: replace corner post Needed Replacement Elements: 1 corner post for stability Other Detailed Observations: Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other: Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$9,000



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 107

Name: Magee

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos:
Existing Condition	Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994
	Narrative: wrought bars, cast finials, C-spacers, good condition
	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input type="checkbox"/> unstable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing
	Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 1 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)
	Condition of Baystays: <input type="checkbox"/> none present <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable
	Deterioration: <input type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Extent: <input type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: blk? <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundations/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> granite <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Treatment Strategy	Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate
	Foundation/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> point wall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Needed Replacement Elements:
	Other Detailed Observations: do not replace gate post if sufficiently stable
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:	

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$9,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 26

Name: Hallett/Judson

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☐ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Existing Condition	Treatment Strategy
Historic Photos: Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1963, 1994 Narrative: 1963, no fence, 8 posts; 1994, gothic revival, posts only, no assessment	Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input type="checkbox"/> unstable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing Elements Present: 3 of 4 corner posts 1 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s) Condition of Baystays: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable Deterioration: <input type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: all panels missing, 2 posts missing since 1963, 1 post currently on ground Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: green <input type="checkbox"/> other: Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input type="checkbox"/> other: Foundation/Coping Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other: Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other: Needed Replacement Elements: Other Detailed Observations: Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other: Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$3,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 36

Name: Beard

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☐ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info

Historic Photos: HABS ALA, 49-MOBI, 9-5 (shows gate, now lost)
Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1963, 1994
Narrative: 1963, fence on 3' stone wall; 1994, Victorian with inverted arrow bullusters, alternative geometric design

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 0 of 0 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)

Condition of Baystays: ☐ none present ☐ good, stable ☐ unattached ☒ missing, unstable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☒ losses ☒ corrosion ☐ covered in soil
☒ missing fragments ☒ other: iron jacking; loss of wall; tilting

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ welds ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ ferrous metals
☐ wire/other attachment ☐ paint, color: ☐ other:

Foundations/Coping: ☒ brick ☐ concrete ☐ granite ☒ other: marble cap

Foundation/Coping Condition: ☒ brick loose, displaced ☒ mortar damaged ☒ coping displaced
☐ coping missing ☒ iron jacking ☒ other: brick missing

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset line posts ☐ reset corner posts ☐ reset/realign gate posts/gate

Foundation/Coping: ☒ point wall ☒ rebuild wall ☒ reset coping ☒ repair iron jacking location
☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ remove soil from fence bottom rails ☐ re-attach fence sections ☐ backstays
☐ straighten sections ☒ caulk prior to painting ☐ other:

Needed Replacement Elements:

Other Detailed Observations:

Paint: ☐ test for lead ☐ air abrasion ☒ hand tools ☐ rust converter primer ☒ primer
☒ top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) ☐ other:

Recast/Replace: ☐ describe:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$9,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 56

Name: unknown

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☐ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☒ other: cast zinc

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info

Historic Photos:

Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1963, 1994

Narrative: 1963, iron fence on 3' brick coping and base; 1994, wrought bars, cast white bronze finials and collars, bottom border w/wrought bands, cast rosettes, good condition

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)

Condition of Baystays: ☐ none present ☒ good, stable ☐ unattached ☐ missing, unstable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ corrosion ☐ covered in soil
☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ welds ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ ferrous metals
☐ wire/other attachment ☒ paint, color: green ☐ other:

Foundations/Coping: ☒ brick ☐ concrete ☐ granite ☐ other:

Foundation/Coping Condition: ☐ brick loose, displaced ☐ mortar damaged ☐ coping displaced
☐ coping missing ☐ iron jacking ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset line posts ☐ reset corner posts ☐ reset/realign gate posts/gate

Foundation/Coping: ☐ point wall ☐ rebuild wall ☐ reset coping ☐ repair iron jacking location
☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ remove soil from fence bottom rails ☐ re-attach fence sections ☐ backstays
☐ straighten sections ☒ caulk prior to painting ☐ other:

Needed Replacement Elements:

Other Detailed Observations:

Paint: ☐ test for lead ☐ air abrasion ☒ hand tools ☐ rust converter primer ☒ primer
☒ top coat alkyl flat paint (two coats) ☐ other:

Recast/Replace: ☐ describe:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$3,800



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal**

Row: 15

Lot: 66

Name: Toulmin/Lee

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☐ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Historic Photos:
Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994
Narrative: wrought bars with C-spacers, fleur-de-lis motif, cast collars on bars, w section missing, fair condition

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☒ missing

Elements Present: 3 of 4 corner posts 2 of 3 line posts 0 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)

Condition of Baystays: ☐ none present ☐ good, stable ☒ unattached ☒ missing, unstable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ corrosion ☐ covered in soil
☒ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ welds ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ ferrous metals
☐ wire/other attachment ☒ paint, color: dk green ☐ other:

Foundations/Coping: ☒ brick ☐ concrete ☐ granite ☐ other:

Foundation/Coping Condition: ☒ brick loose, displaced ☐ mortar damaged ☐ coping displaced
☐ coping missing ☐ iron jacking ☒ other: brick collapsing

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ stabilize foundation ☒ reset line posts ☒ reset corner posts ☐ reset/realign gate posts/gate

Foundation/Coping: ☒ point wall ☒ rebuild wall ☐ reset coping ☐ repair iron jacking location
☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ remove soil from fence bottom rails ☒ re-attach fence sections ☒ backstays
☐ straighten sections ☒ caulk prior to painting ☐ other:

Needed Replacement Elements: 1 corner post

Other Detailed Observations:

Paint: ☐ test for lead ☐ air abrasion ☒ hand tools ☐ rust converter primer ☒ primer
☒ top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) ☐ other:

Recast/Replace: ☐ describe:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$11,100



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 76

Name: Bidgood/Bullock

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☐ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos:
Existing Condition	Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994
	Narrative: Victorian posts only, not assessed
	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input type="checkbox"/> unstable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing
	Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)
	Condition of Baystays: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable
	Deterioration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: v dk green <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: 3 posts broken
	Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: posts set in OPC blocks
Treatment Strategy	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate
	Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: repair broken posts
	Needed Replacement Elements:
	Other Detailed Observations:
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:	

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$5,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 96-A

Name: Davis/Jewett

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos:
Existing Condition	Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994
	Narrative: concrete uprights with cast fence sections, some missing, not assessed
	Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fallen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing
	Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 2 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)
	Condition of Baystays: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable
	Deterioration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: posts are OPC, 1 is broken
	Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: green <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Treatment Strategy	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate
	Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: repair line post
	Needed Replacement Elements:
	Other Detailed Observations:
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:	

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$7,300



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 96-B

Name: Davis/Jewett

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☐ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Existing Condition	Treatment Strategy
Historic Photos: Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994 Narrative: wrought, small shell motif corner finials, condition not assessed	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input type="checkbox"/> missing Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts of line posts of gate posts of gate(s) Condition of Baystays: <input type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable Deterioration: <input type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: "wasting" of corner posts at marble blocks Extent: <input type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: green <input type="checkbox"/> other: Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: marble Foundation/Coping Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other: Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: repair corner post, may require splicing Needed Replacement Elements: Other Detailed Observations: Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other: Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$4,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 14

Name: Stone

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos:
Existing Condition	Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1994
	Narrative: wrought bars, C-spacers, cast upright with flared heads, fair condition
	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unstable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input type="checkbox"/> missing
	Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)
	Condition of Baystays: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable
	Deterioration: <input type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input type="checkbox"/> losses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: 7 posts with iron jacking, mid-panel supports damaged
	Extent: <input type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input type="checkbox"/> paint, color: <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundations/Coping: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> granite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: marble
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Treatment Strategy	Position: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate
	Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: repair of iron jacking will require removal of some posts
	Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Needed Replacement Elements:
	Other Detailed Observations:
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:	

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$11,000



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 17

Lot: 74

Name: Walker

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☒ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info

Historic Photos: HABS ALA, 49-MOBI, 9-1

Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1963, 1994

Narrative: 1963, well-preserved simple fence on iron base; 1993, wrought bars, C-spacers, crests missing, bottom border with wrought strips fastened by cast rosettes, cast coping, good condition

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Elements Present: 4 of 4 corner posts 3 of 3 line posts 2 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)

Condition of Baystays: ☐ none present ☒ good, stable ☒ unattached ☐ missing, unstable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ corrosion ☐ covered in soil
☐ missing fragments ☒ other: tree, now 4' stump, grown into fence; 1 section badly bent

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ welds ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ ferrous metals
☐ wire/other attachment ☒ paint, color: blue ☐ other:

Foundations/Coping: ☐ brick ☐ concrete ☐ granite ☒ other: iron

Foundation/Coping Condition: ☐ brick loose, displaced ☐ mortar damaged ☐ coping displaced
☐ coping missing ☐ iron jacking ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset line posts ☐ reset corner posts ☐ reset/realign gate posts/gate

Foundation/Coping: ☐ point wall ☐ rebuild wall ☐ reset coping ☐ repair iron jacking location
☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ remove soil from fence bottom rails ☐ re-attach fence sections ☐ backstays
☐ straighten sections ☒ caulk prior to painting ☒ other: straighten 1 section

Needed Replacement Elements:

Other Detailed Observations:

Paint: ☐ test for lead ☐ air abrasion ☐ hand tools ☒ rust converter primer ☐ primer
☒ top coat alkyl flat paint (two coats) ☐ other:

Recast/Replace: ☐ describe:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$7,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Fence Treatment Proposal

Row: 18

Lot: 43

Name: Tartt/Pratt

Fence Type: ☐ woven wire ☐ gas pipe ☒ ornate ☐ other:

Type: ☐ wrought ☒ cast ☐ hairpin or variation ☐ milled point ☐ other:

Owner/Manufacturer Information on Fence/Gate:

Previous Info	Historic Photos:
Existing Condition	Previous Observation(s) or Assessment(s): 1963, 1994
	Narrative: 1963, 8 iron posts, no fence; 1994, Greek revival, 3 uprights, floral base, no condition assessment
	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> fallen <input type="checkbox"/> tilted <input type="checkbox"/> unstable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached/loose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing
	Elements Present: 2 of 4 corner posts 0 of 3 line posts 1 of 2 gate posts 0 of 1 gate(s)
	Condition of Baystays: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none present <input type="checkbox"/> good, stable <input type="checkbox"/> unattached <input type="checkbox"/> missing, unstable
	Deterioration: <input type="checkbox"/> broken <input type="checkbox"/> cracked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> losses <input type="checkbox"/> corrosion <input type="checkbox"/> covered in soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing fragments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: loss of 5 posts since 1963
	Extent: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive >50% <input type="checkbox"/> partial 25-50% <input type="checkbox"/> minimal <25% <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
	Failed/Old Treatments: <input type="checkbox"/> welds <input type="checkbox"/> adhesives/coatings <input type="checkbox"/> ferrous metals <input type="checkbox"/> wire/other attachment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paint, color: green <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundations/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> brick <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> granite <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Foundation/Coping Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> brick loose, displaced <input type="checkbox"/> mortar damaged <input type="checkbox"/> coping displaced <input type="checkbox"/> coping missing <input type="checkbox"/> iron jacking <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Treatment Strategy	Position: <input type="checkbox"/> stabilize foundation <input type="checkbox"/> reset line posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset corner posts <input type="checkbox"/> reset/realign gate posts/gate
	Foundation/Coping: <input type="checkbox"/> point wall <input type="checkbox"/> rebuild wall <input type="checkbox"/> reset coping <input type="checkbox"/> repair iron jacking location <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> remove soil from fence bottom rails <input type="checkbox"/> re-attach fence sections <input type="checkbox"/> backstays <input type="checkbox"/> straighten sections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> caulk prior to painting <input type="checkbox"/> other:
	Needed Replacement Elements:
	Other Detailed Observations:
	Paint: <input type="checkbox"/> test for lead <input type="checkbox"/> air abrasion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hand tools <input type="checkbox"/> rust converter primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top coat alkyd flat paint (two coats) <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Recast/Replace: <input type="checkbox"/> describe:	

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment requires 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,800



Appendix 3. Stone Assessment

Costs cited do not include travel, per diem, and lodging since these depend on the quantity of work performed. There may be hidden problems not initially visible and this may increase the costs of treatment. All conservation treatments can result in unavoidable damage.

Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 1

Lot: 10a

Name: unknown

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☒ other: OPC stucco

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: tomb

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☒ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☒ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC stucco

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

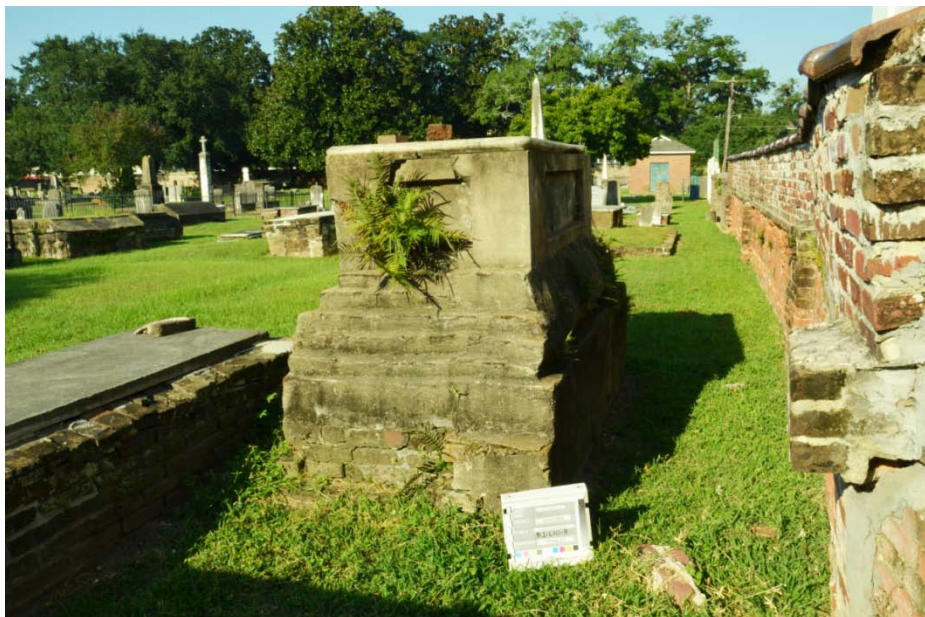
Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: remove veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 1

Lot: 10b

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: bricks loose

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☒ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☒ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,100



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 1

Lot: 10c

Name: C. Hugon

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter: Trinchard, Mobile

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☒ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 1

Lot: 30a

Name: M. Baptiste

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☒ other: OPC stucco

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☒ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: remove veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$950.00



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 1

Lot: 50a

Name: V. Thompson

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter: Martin and Russel

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☒ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: base not observed

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: loose on OPC pad

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 1

Lot: 50b

Name: J. Miller

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: possibly broken; set in OPC

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC at base

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 9a

Name: M. Chaudron

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☒ mortar ☒ other: OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☒ set bricks
☐ mortar ☒ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: removing OPC if possible

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 9b

Name: E. Chaudron

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☒ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☒ set bricks
☐ mortar ☒ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 9c

Name: S. Chaudron

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☒ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage to upper L corner

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☒ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 9d

Name: V. Chieusse

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,000



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 29a

Name: A. Collin

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter: Grower & Treat

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: can't determine in all pieces are present; repair may require new parts

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: reset with stainless steel dogs; new pieces may be required

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: unknown if panels are broken

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 29b

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☒ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: remove veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$300



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 49a

Name: J.M.

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: no J.M. in this lot; attempt to locate; otherwise reset where found for present

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 109a

Name: P. Foy

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: table

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: 2 legs broken, brick support failing

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: pin any legs with all frags, otherwise cut new blocks

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 109b

Name: [Foy]

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: possibly broken below grade

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$300



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 129a

Name: E. Dumee

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: attempt to locate base; if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 139

Name: D. Spear

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☒ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☒ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☐ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 149a

Name: R. Goubil

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: base not observed

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 2

Lot: 149b

Name: M. Ryan

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal

Stonecutter:

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

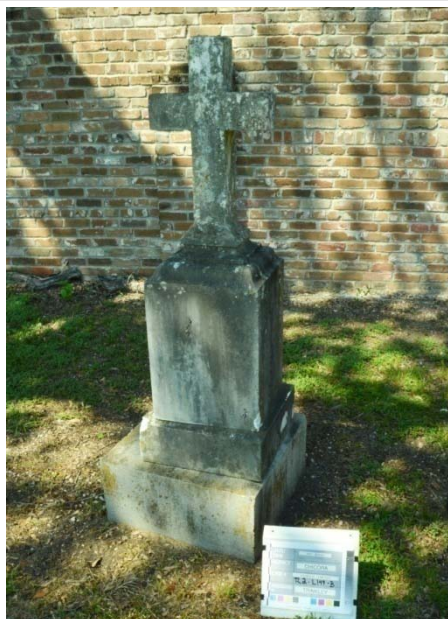
Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 3

Lot: 8a

Name: Our Unique Infant

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: sandstone

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 3

Lot: 8b

Name: [Dubroca]

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: vaults

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☒ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☒ mortar ☒ other: OPC stucco

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: vegetation

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: cut veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,700



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 3

Lot: 18a-d

Name: unknown

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☒ other: OPC stucco

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: vaults

Stonecutter:

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☒ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☒ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC stucco

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: heavy vegetation

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: cut veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 3

Lot: 58

Name: E. Dorand

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger, vases

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 3

Lot: 128

Name: M. Wheeler

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: base not observed

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

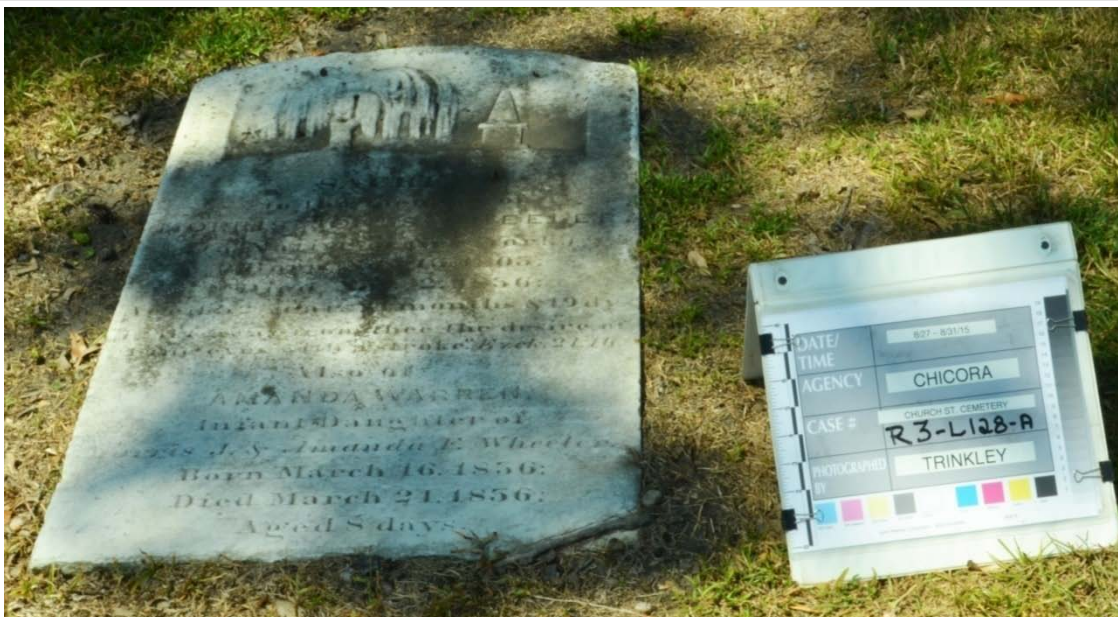
Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 3

Lot: 138

Name: H. Jacobs

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 7

Name: M.A. Lopez

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter: L. Turner

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 27

Name: unknown

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☒ other: OPC stucco

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: vault

Stonecutter:

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: vegetation

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: cut veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 37a

Name: L. Dolive

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 37b

Name: A. Myers

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Stonecutter:

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: UID pins

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: both head and foot have pins and are loose

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,900

Existing Condition

Treatment Strategy



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 57a

Name: T. Alvarez

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: set on base of bricks and bricks deteriorating

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: remove bricks and establish good foundation

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 57b

Name: S. Gregory

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: no pins

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 67a/b

Name: W. Balliset

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

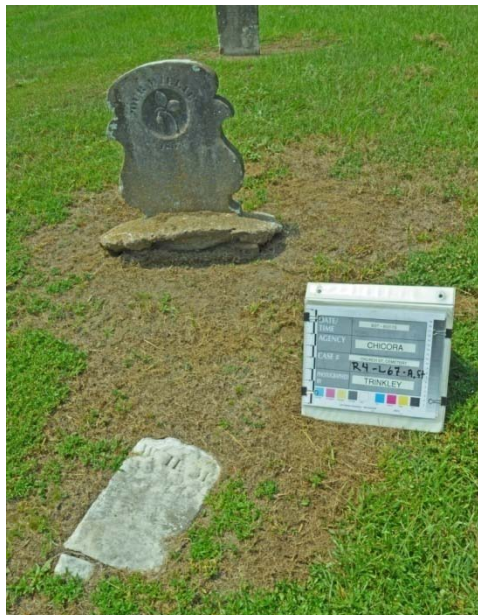
Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,700

Existing Condition

Treatment Strategy



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 97

Name: E. Kelly

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☐ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: if stone not suitable for drilling, reset in new OPC socket

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,900

Existing Condition

Treatment Strategy



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 107

Name: R. Fearn

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: sandstone

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: vault

Stonecutter:

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC infills

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: remove OPC patches; test for OH100 consolidation

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$10,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 117

Name: M. Leichter

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: tire tracks

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

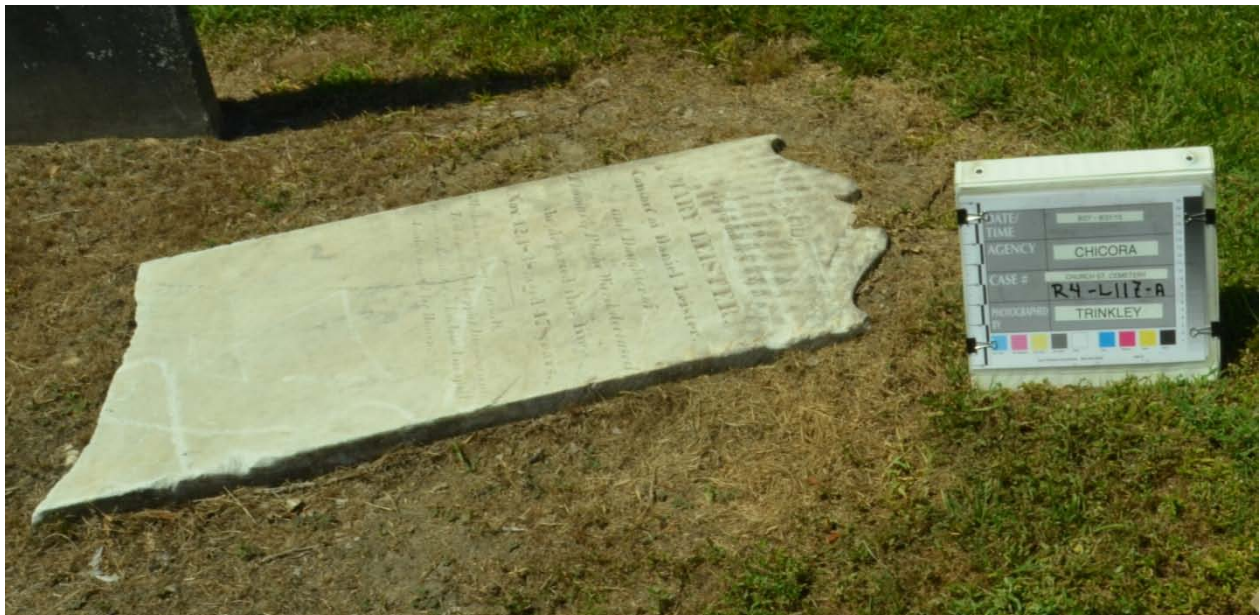
Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 4

Lot: 127

Name: W. Upson

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 5

Lot: 36

Name: unknown

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☒ other: OPC stucco

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: vaults

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC stucco

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: vegetation

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: cut veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 5

Lot: 66

Name: Laurendine

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: probably broken below grade

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 5

Lot: 76

Name: S.A. Montgomery

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: tire tracks

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 5

Lot: 106a/b

Name: J. McCartney Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: sandstone

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: both are currently set too high, resulting in instability and increased potential for breakage

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 5

Lot: 116

Name: H. Ballentine

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: inadequate support at edges

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 6

Lot: 25

Name: W. Daniels

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 6

Lot: 45

Name: T. Herpin

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: no pins

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 6

Lot: 55

Name: J. Lioni

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage; if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: tire tracks

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$850



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 6

Lot: 85

Name: Timey

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: tire tracks

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$850



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 6

Lot: 95a

Name: M. Gay

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC on fs

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 6

Lot: 95b

Name: E. Bennett

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if fs base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 6

Lot: 125

Name: A. Aman

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: no pins

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 7

Lot: 14a

Name: J. Cluis

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: sandstone

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: no pin

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 7

Lot: 14b

Name: J.J. Cluis

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 7

Lot: 54a

Name: C. Antunez

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☒ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: examine cracks for possible infill

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 7

Lot: 54b

Name: M. Antunez

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: no pins

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

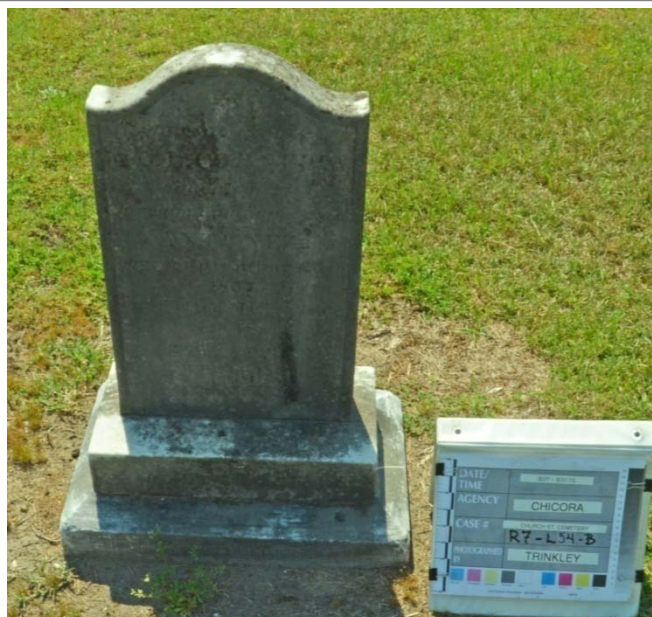
Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 7

Lot: 84

Name: Flinn

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☒ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: vegetation on brick

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☒ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: cut veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 7

Lot: 94

Name: C. Elgin

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: tire tracks

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 7

Lot: 104

Name: H. Guermeyer

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: vault

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: vegetation

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: cut veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 7

Lot: 114a/b

Name: J. Rutland

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,100



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 7

Lot: 134a

Name: M. Greenwood

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: likely existing base is too damaged, create new OPC
socket

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 7

Lot: 134b

Name: Greenwood

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,100



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 7

Lot: 134c

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 8

Lot: 23a

Name: E. Christopher

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 8

Lot: 43a

Name: J. Vaughan

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC on reverse

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$300



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 8

Lot: 43b

Name: J. Vaughan

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: search for other frags; new base may be necessary

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 8

Lot: 113

Name: [Haynie]

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 9

Lot: 2

Name: J. Clark

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 9

Lot: 52

Name: [Hollister]

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: none of fragments mend

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: collect and bury frags

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 9

Lot: 92

Name: D. Reid

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 9

Lot: 132

Name: C. Bateman

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 10

Lot: 11a

Name: E. Rone

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter: J. Turner

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 10

Lot: 11b

Name: L. Rone

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$250



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 10

Lot: 11c

Name: F. Rone

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 10

Lot: 11d

Name: T. Negus

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 10

Lot: 41

Name: L. Dade

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☒ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: inspect pins, remove and replace if necessary

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 10

Lot: 81

Name: G. Johnson

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$300



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 11

Lot: 20

Name: F. Mather

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☒ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 11

Lot: 30

Name: A. Sherwood

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☐ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 11

Lot: 40

Name: J. Thompson

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 11

Lot: 80a

Name: R. Randell

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 11

Lot: 80b

Name: J. Rone

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,100



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 11

Lot: 80c

Name: M. Shaffer

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 11

Lot: 90

Name: M. Church

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 11

Lot: 110a/b

Name: C. Hanford

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$300



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 11

Lot: 120a

Name: J. Woods

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☐ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 11

Lot: 120b

Name: [Clemmons]

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 11

Lot: 120c

Name: W. Payne

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 19

Name: unknown

Material: ☐ marble ☒ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$300



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 39a

Name: S. Wilson

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☒ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☒ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☒ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 39b

Name: O. Wilson

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☒ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☒ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☒ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 39c

Name: J. Celman

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☒ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,100



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 39d

Name: J. Bowen

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☒ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: may require reworking of base for stability

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

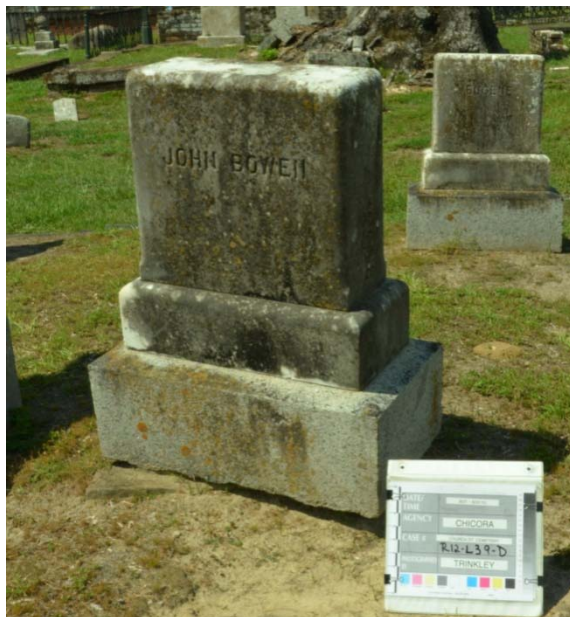
Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 49

Name: "Our Virgie"

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 59

Name: M. McBride

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: obelisk

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: client will need to evaluate equipment needs

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 69a

Name: G. Wragg

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 69b

Name: C. Stickney

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☒ other: OPC stucco

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: obelisk

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

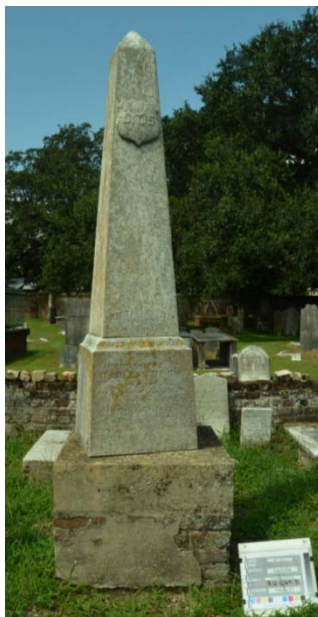
Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: client will need to evaluate equipment needs

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 12

Lot: 69c

Name: E. Stickney

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,100



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 69d

Name: N. Stickney

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 79

Name: B. Wright

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: slight damage to tab; socket cracked

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: pinning of socket may be needed at crack

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 89a

Name: E. Dunning

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect
in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,100



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 89b

Name: A. Knapp

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 12

Lot: 119

Name: G. Davis, Jr.

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket; if necessary this will obscure bottom lines

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 88a

Name: M. Westfelt

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 88b

Name: M. Westfelt

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,100



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 98a

Name: J. Smith

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 98b

Name: C. Smith

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 98c

Name: N. Ledyard

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: headstone may be beyond repair

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 108a

Name: J. Goodman

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level ☐ in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 108b

Name: J. Goodman

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: 1 or more fragments set behind

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 118a

Name: E. Rogers

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 118b

Name: C. Hinton

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 13

Lot: 118c

Name: V. Hinton

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 7a

Name: Fowler

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☒ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☒ set bricks
☒ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 7b

Name: E. Clapp

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: sandstone

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☒ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 17a

Name: T. Guzman

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 17b

Name: M. Guzman

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger and urns

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: partially covered with grass and soil

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC on vases

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$950



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 37a

Name: O. Sweet

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 37b

Name: W. Herderson

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger and box with urn

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☒ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC and other material

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

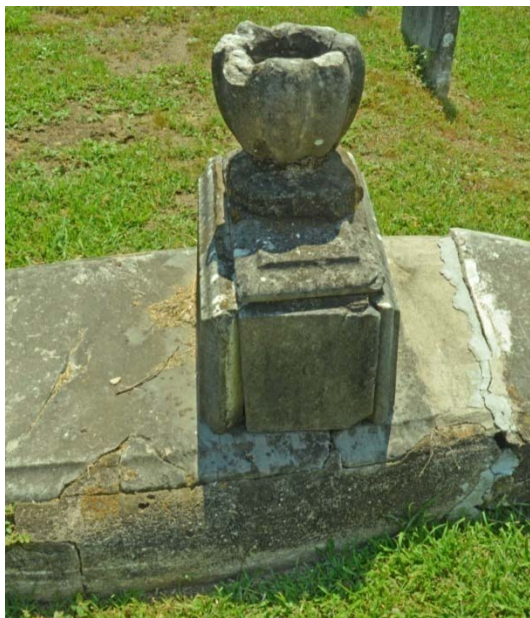
Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☒ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: primary concern is vase support which is unstable

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 37c

Name: G. Haskyns

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 37d

Name: G. Dobson

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 37e

Name: H. Dobson

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: may be broken below grade

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 47a

Name: A. Bright

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☐ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$650



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 47b

Name: H. Bright

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$300



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 47c

Name: A. Bright

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 14

Lot: 57a

Name: S. Everett

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 67a

Name: E. Cooper

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger and urn

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: damage is so extensive that ledger will need to be replaced

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 67b

Name: J. Hamilton

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 87

Name: J. Green

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: ledger, mower damage; box, heavy mower damage at corners

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☒ set bricks
☒ mortar ☒ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 14

Lot: 97a

Name: A. Whiting

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: tab broken in socket

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 97b

Name: A. Whiting

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 97c

Name: J. Whiting

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 14

Lot: 117

Name: G. Cotton

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 6a

Name: L. Devaubebrey

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: socket does not appear to belong to this stone

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900

Existing Condition

Treatment Strategy



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 6b

Name: C. Louis

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 15

Lot: 16a

Name: S. Terkin

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 16b

Name: Alereu

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage; damage from contact with adjacent monument

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 15

Lot: 16c

Name: C. Bill

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 36

Name: unknown

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☒ other: OPC stucco

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: vault

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: evidence of whitewash

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: vegetation

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: cut veg and treat

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 46

Name: C. Tankersley

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: shifted; mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☒ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 66

Name: M. Lee

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: open grave

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: grave covering has failed

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☒ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: may require replacement support

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: requires bioanthropological investigation while grave open

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 15

Lot: 76a

Name: D. Bidgood

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: sandstone

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 76b

Name: W. Bidgood

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☒ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 76c

Name: W & A Bullock

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 15

Lot: 86

Name: C. Warren

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: vegetation

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: cut veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$950



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 96a

Name: J. Jewett

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☒ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: obelisk

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☒ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

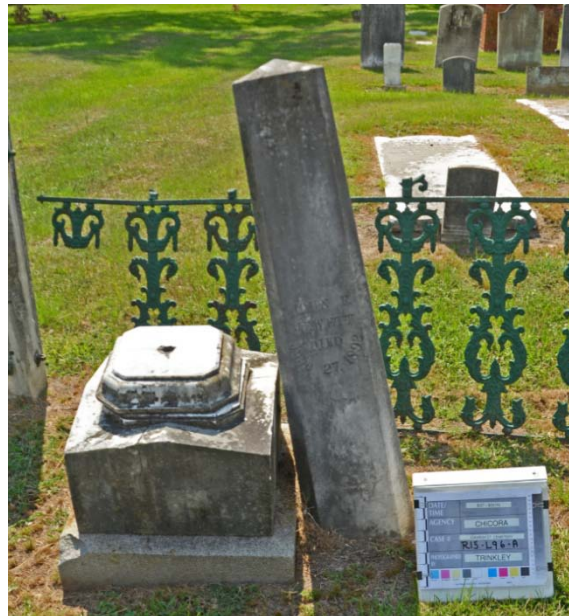
Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,800



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 15

Lot: 96b

Name: W. Davis

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☒ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: obelisk

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☒ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 15

Lot: 106a

Name: H. Cox

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: tablet has been laid as a ledger; should be set upright for long-term preservation; mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$300



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 15

Lot: 106b

Name: T. Lewis

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: tablet has been laid as a ledger; should be set upright for long-term preservation; mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$300



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 106c

Name: W. Augustus

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: tablet has been laid as a ledger; should be set upright for long-term preservation; mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$300



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 15

Lot: 106d

Name: M. Ives

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 116a

Name: J. Richardson

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC at base

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$300



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 15

Lot: 116b

Name: D. Pascal

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: broken below grade

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket; if this is necessary, lower inscription will be lost

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 15

Lot: 116c

Name: J. Moody

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: sandstone

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: reset in better draining pea gravel

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☒ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 116d

Name: A. Cammeyer

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage to base

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$600



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 15

Lot: 126a

Name: Katy

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 126b

Name: H. King

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 126c

Name: E. Hicks

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 15

Lot: 136a

Name: W. Bardwell

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: reattachment of multiple broken bases may be impossible

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,500



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 15

Lot: 136b

Name: W. Pope

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$800



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 5

Name: M. Brooden

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 15

Name: J. Stone

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: no pins

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 25

Name: M. Hogan

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☒ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 45

Name: R. Fleming

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: obelisk

Stonecutter: T. Hargrave, Philadelphia

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: pins uncertain, but unlikely

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: client responsible for equipment necessary for resetting

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 55a

Name: L. Nixon

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: fs is tab in socket

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 55b

Name: A. Nixon

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: hs set too high and is unstable

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 55c

Name: W. Bayley

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 16

Lot: 55d

Name: Willie & Eddie

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: uid pins

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$950



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 65a

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: brick foundation failing

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☒ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 16

Lot: 65b

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: brick foundation failing

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☒ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,400



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 16

Lot: 65c

Name: A. Boullemet

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 65d

Name: A. Boullemet

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☒ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☒ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,500



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 16

Lot: 75

Name: J. Rawlston

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: sandstone

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal tomb

Stonecutter: R.E. Launitz, New York

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: foundation damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: client responsible for equipment necessary to reset

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 95a

Name: [Maxsy]

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☒ other: OPC stucco

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: cut veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 95b

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☒ other: OPC

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: amalgamation

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: v. heavy mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC, remnant whitewash

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☒ other: remove and rebuild as necessary

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 16

Lot: 105

Name: S. Seignette

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: sandstone

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: uid pins present

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,300



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 115a

Name: J. Cullum

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 16

Lot: 115b

Name: M. Cullum

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

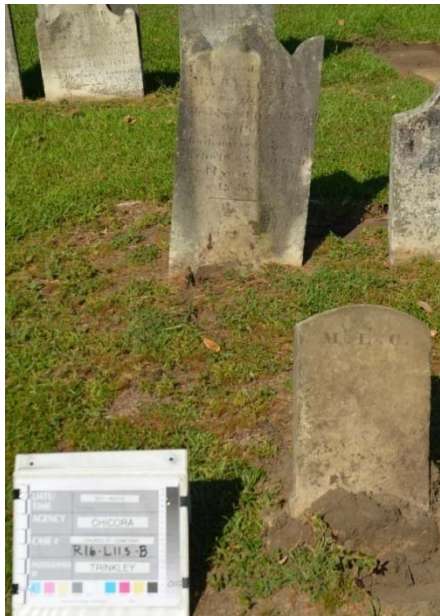
Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 125a

Name: G. Cullum

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 16

Lot: 125b

Name: C. Jaques

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: frags stacked behind; top reset in soil

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 16

Lot: 125c

Name: M. Jacques

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 17

Lot: 14

Name: M. Tabele

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter: W. & J. Frazer

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage; no indication of base

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 17

Lot: 34

Name: J. King

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: brick box exhibits exceptionally poor brick repairs

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: no treatment of brick; wait until further work is necessary

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 17

Lot: 44

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: being covered by soil and grass clippings

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$500



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 17

Lot: 54

Name: H. Breedin

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 17

Lot: 64

Name: R. Gray

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 17

Lot: 84

Name: A. Bowen

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: poss. sandstone

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: warping; pins may be present

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$600



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 17

Lot: 94a

Name: T. Brown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$500



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 17

Lot: 94b

Name: W. Brown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter: W. Frankfield

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 17

Lot: 94c

Name: J. Duffy

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,050



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 17

Lot: 94d

Name: F. Sanford

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☒ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$700



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 17

Lot: 104a

Name: E. Miller

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: Mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 17

Lot: 104b

Name: R. Miller

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 17

Lot: 104c

Name: J. Miller

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 17

Lot: 104e

Name: H. Miller

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 17

Lot: 104f

Name: A. Myers

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: multiple breaks reset; may be too damaged to reattach

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☒ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: pinning may not be possible

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,100



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 17

Lot: 114

Name: R. Watkins

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: pinning may not be possible with base damage

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 17

Lot: 144

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,100



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 18

Lot: 3a

Name: W. Palmer

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: impacting adjacent slate monument

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 18

Lot: 3b

Name: T. Blake

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☒ other: OPC stucco

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☒ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☒ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: box need to be rebuilt

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 18

Lot: 33a

Name: A. March

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 18

Lot: 33b

Name: R. Corre

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 18

Lot: 33c

Name: H. Daggett

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 18

Lot: 53

Name: A. Pfister

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal tomb

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☒ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: must be rest on top of pedetal, using a square marble tendon

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: client responsible for equipment/scaffolding to reset

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 18

Lot: 73a

Name: E. Tompkins

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☐ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: in a new base some of the bottom inscription will be lost

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 18

Lot: 73b

Name: S. McCloud

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage; multiple frags reset

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if repair of existing base is not possible, create new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: tablet is very thin and it may be impossible to pin

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 18

Lot: 83a

Name: M. Tatem

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if repair of existing base is not possible, create new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 18

Lot: 83b

Name: J. Boss

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: base not observed

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: some of engraving may be lost if reset in a socket

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 18

Lot: 93a

Name: R. Borger

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: multiple fragments reset; mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 18

Lot: 93b

Name: A. Candee

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage; base not seen

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 18

Lot: 133

Name: I. Williams

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☒ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☒ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,400



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 19

Lot: 12

Name: unknown

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☒ other: OPC stucco

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: vault

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: vegetation

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: cut veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,800



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 19

Lot: 22

Name: unknown

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: vault

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage; loss of some mortar

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: vegetation

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: cut veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,500



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 19

Lot: 32

Name: J. Walker

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage; multiple breaks reset

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be used because of damage, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: if base must be used there will be some loss of inscription

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,100



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 19

Lot: 52

Name: H. Merritt

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage; base not observed

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 19

Lot: 62a

Name: H. Underwood

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: base not observed

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 19

Lot: 62b

Name: A. Miller

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: base not observed; mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 19

Lot: 72

Name: W. Littell

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 19

Lot: 122

Name: I. Fritzgerald

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 1a

Name: Macoo

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: base not seen

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 1b

Name: [Pope]

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: base not seen

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☐ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$300



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 1c

Name: [Pope]

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: vault

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: vegetation

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: cut veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 11a

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: tire tracks

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200

Existing Condition

Treatment Strategy



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 11b

Name: H. Baldwin

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 11c

Name: B Fleavens

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 11d

Name: T. Bunce

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,300



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 21

Name: I. Fisk

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☒ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: base not seen

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 31a

Name: unknown

Material: ☐ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☒ other: OPC stucco

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: vault

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☒ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☒ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: vegetation

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: cut veg and treat

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 31b

Name: unknown

Material: ☐ marble ☒ slate ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: below grnd vault

Stonecutter:

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: open grave; probable mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☐ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☒ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: will require replacement support

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: requires bioanthropological investigation while grave open

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☐ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,400

Existing Condition

Treatment Strategy



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 61

Name: G. Van Horn

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 71a

Name: G. Staylor

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,600



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 101a

Name: W.H. Charles

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☒ missing fragments
☒ other: base collapsing; mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☒ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: rebuild brick support

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☒ set bricks
☒ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 20

Lot: 101b

Name: A. Charles

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: ledger

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: base collapsing; mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: rebuild brick support

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☒ set bricks
☒ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 20

Lot: 131a

Name: E. Milnor

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

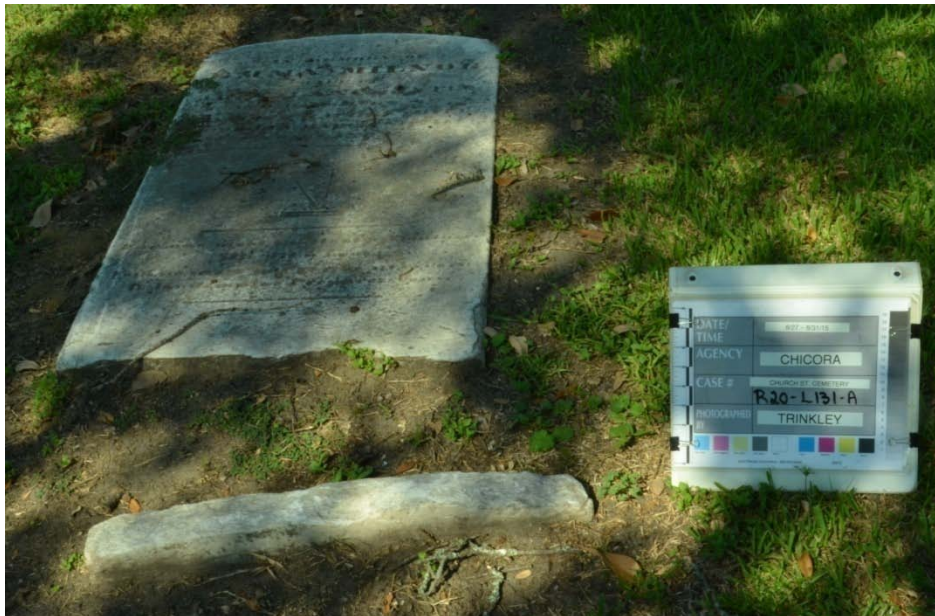
Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,100



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 21

Lot: 1a

Name: multiple names

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: chipping; mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: client responsible for equipment to reset

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$2,400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 21

Lot: 1b

Name: D. McIntosh

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,200



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 21

Lot: 1c

Name: L. Allen

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: base not seen

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

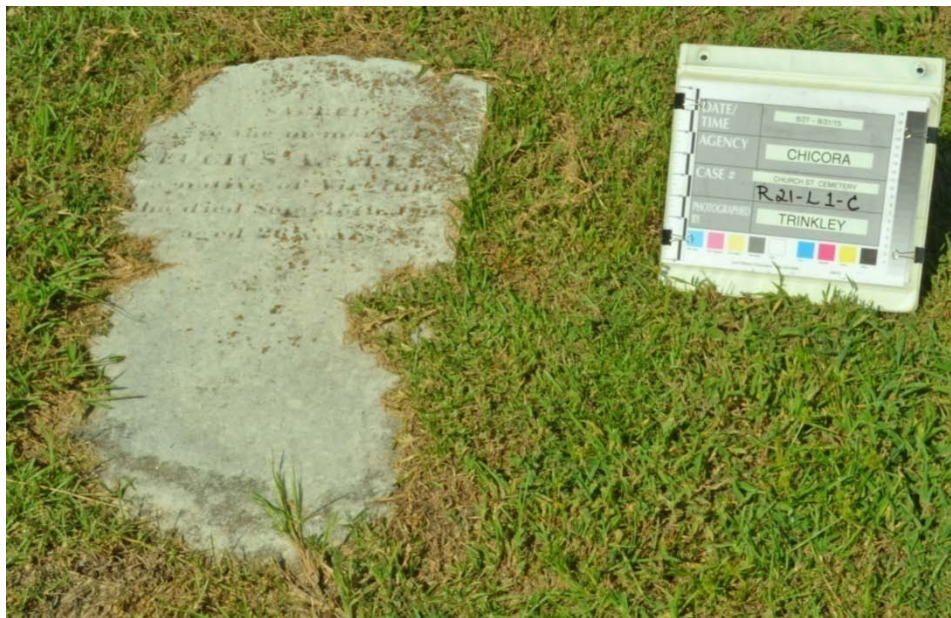
Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 21

Lot: 1d

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,100



**Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL
Monument Treatment Proposal**

Row: 21

Lot: 1e

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 21

Lot: 1f

Name: T. Smith

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: not in 1963 recordation; may be an orphan stone

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 21

Lot: 1g

Name: J.F. Clark

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: sandstone

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal

Stonecutter: L. Tomer

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☒ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$900



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 21

Lot: 1h

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: base not seen

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$500

Existing Condition

Treatment Strategy



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 21

Lot: 1i

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: if base can't be found, reset in new OPC socket

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$1,400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 21

Lot: 1j

Name: unknown

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☒ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☒ other: base not seen

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in
5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$400



Church Street Graveyard, Mobile, AL Monument Treatment Proposal

Row: 21

Lot: 1k

Name: E. Atsinger

Material: ☒ marble ☐ slate ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Stonecutter:

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins
☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments
☐ other:

Extent: ☒ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ use existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with NHL ☐ reset with compound
☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ set bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: \$800



Cemetery Preservation Plans

Historical Research

**Identification of Grave Locations
and Mapping**

Condition Assessments

Treatment of Stone and Ironwork



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